THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 27TH MAY.

THE MOORSHEDABAD PATRIKA makes the following remarks on the practical effects of the Vernacular Press Act:

"Since the enactment of Act IX. of 1878 some of our contemporaries have flung off their mortal coil, some have cast off their old habit and assumed a new guise, some have given up politics, and some have commenced to take delight in the legend of Satya Peer, or the story of the goddess Munosa or that of Futima Bibi. With the Hindus the abnegation of self or the pleasures of the world is a national custom, a religious observance. Sometimes persons wishing to devote their lives wholly to religious austerities, forsake their wives and children, and with that all tenderness for self and for all worldly enjoyment; some again make self-sacrifice by consecrating to Biseweesur at Benares, some fruits such as plantain and bael, and abjuring their use for ever; some make a perpetual surrender of some delicious fruits such as pine-apple, pomegranate and cocoanut at the feet of Juggannath and renounce all indulgence in them. Such of them, as are not willing to forego the virtue of renunciation but would still enjoy the gratification of the palate, would renounce the taste of such fruits as *chatoo kamranga* and *nona*, and thus preserve both sides, and yet shew an example of worldly renunciation. In the same way have some of the vernacular papers abjured the discussion of political questions since the passing of the Press Act in the true Hindu spirit of self-abnegation.

IN ACKNOWLEDGING the receipt of a letter from the Government of India, of the 1st April, forwarding reports on the measures which have been taken to improve the native villages of Calcutta and its suburbs, the Secretary of State is gratified to observe that this very important subject is receiving due consideration from the Bengal Government. The Municipal authorities, however, do not appear to take the interest and display the energy which the matter deserves; but material improvement in this respect is looked forward to in the next report. The Secretary of State has been wrongly informed. What does the raid against the tanks imply? Its primary object is the purification of the bustees.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has lately forwarded to the Government of India an important memorandom written last February by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces for 1876. Attention is drawn to the remarks of the Commission respecting the employment of the vaccination establishments in general sanitary work. "Considering" (say the Commission) "the number of villages "which must have been visited in the course of the "year, it seems as if much real practical good might "have been effected if the vaccination officers had "looked at the dwellings of the people and their "surroundings, as well as at the children, and had, "by kindly advice and influence, directed the attention of the people to simple measures for improving their sanitary condition. The new system "just introduced in the Bombay Presidency for "rendering the vaccination Department useful for "general sanitary purposes would probably afford "useful experience in this matter."

THE HAIL-STORM of the 13th April at Futtehgarh was probably one of the most violent on record, judging from the amount of damage suffered by the various public buildings in the station and fort. A semi-official report says:

The roofs of the buildings throughout the European Infantry lines were a perfect wreck, and those in the Fort were very little better. The hailstones are reported to have been at least 4½ inches in diameter and to have been over one pound in weight and in one of the new buildings with a corrugated iron roof there is a hole at least 4 inches in diameter where one hailstone went through into the building. The roofs of the barracks which are thatched and had a new layer of 3 inches of grass a year ago, are so knocked about that the whole of the outer layer must be taken off at once and relaid. The country tiled roofs of the Verandahs of the barracks and of the wash-houses, cook-rooms, guard-room and Latrines have been so knocked about that they have had almost every single tile broken on them; in the Verandahs of the barracks possibly one fourth of the old tiles will be able to be used again, but in the subsidiary buildings there is probably not more than one tile in twenty left. In the Urinaries constructed about 16 months ago with W shaped tiles there is little more than the wood work left, the whole of the tiles having been destroyed. In the Fort the damage has not been so complete as many of the buildings are partially protected by trees but the wheel-weights shop which has just been re-roofed with Allahabad pattern tiles has had at least one half its tiles broken.

THE STRUGGLE for existence it would seem has commenced in Ceylon. The *Ceylon Patriot* thus compares the past and present condition of the peasantry:

"A tithe no doubt was levied on all paddy grown but it was one collected in kind and it was taken and stored in the King's granaries to serve in times of need. None were deprived of land but those who refused to cultivate it. In seasons of short crop nothing was demanded. It is no wonder that this impost was acquiesced in willingly by the people for they were aware of its object. When called to repair the District tanks or to work on any public building the tithe stored in the King's granaries was used to feed them. In times of distress occasioned by war, pestilence, or flood, the contents of the granaries were liberally distributed amongst those who were in want. With a knowledge of these facts how can it be alleged that the money payment of tithe or commutation tax has no objectionable feature in it but is in conformity with the ancient impost".

"An aged Krale once replied when asked which rule he preferred—the British rule or that of the native Sovereigns—that he was in favour of the latter. He was then asked if he overlooked the many advantages of education and justice. He replied that the English were making education an evil thing, as it set the native young men against their father's calling and the less said about justice the better, for that in reality it simply brought a Proctor to the door of the poor. Upon being questioned if the native rule was not one of despotism, he admitted it but said that the despotism did not affect the poor, as the present taxation did, that if the Rajahs exacted Rajacarna, they took care that the people never suffered from want, which cannot be said now. This account is neither less nor more than the true state of things. At present the cultivator is deeply in debt and is liable to be ejected any moment the money lender thinks fit to enforce claims.

But one thing ought to be remembered. Society cannot remain stationary; there can be no life where there is stagnation.

MISS COBBE has contributed to the *Contemporary Review* an article on Wife Torture in England. She gives a long list of cases of brutal assaults on wives, and passionately appeals for a remedy. "Man," she says, "alone claims to hold his mate in subjection, and to have the right while he lives, and even after he dies, to rob a mother of her child; and a man, who has lost the spontaneous chivalry of the lion and the dog needs to be provided with laws which may do whatever it likes with laws to effect to form a substitute for such chivalry. Alas! instead of such, he has only made for himself laws which add legal to natural disabilities, and give artificial strength to ready constituted prepotence." The fair critic is hardly fair to man. God has made woman dependant upon man.

IN COMMENTING upon the above article the *Saturday Review* says:

"When we come to the facts, it appears happily that the title of Miss Cobbe's paper is hardly fair. The crime is characteristic not so much of "England," or even of the less civilized classes throughout the country as of certain localities. Durham Miss Cobbe finds it five times as bad in this respect as London while in London the crime has its main centres in the districts inhabited by the Irish, four fifths of the offenders being of that race. The conditions of life in these localities are described by Miss Cobbe with much feeling and eloquence:—"They are lives out of which almost every softening and ennobling element has been withdrawn and into which enter brutalizing influences almost unknown elsewhere. They are lives of hard ugly mechanical toil in dark pits and hideous factories and the grinding and clanging of engines and the fierce heat of furnaces in that Black country where the green sod of earth is replaced by mounds of slag and shale where no flower grows, no fruit ripens, scarcely a bird sings; where the morning has no freshness, the evening no dews; where the spring sunshine cannot pierce the foul curtain of smoke which overhangs these modern Cities of the Plain and where the very stream and rivers run discoloured and steaming with stench like Styx and Phlegethon, through their banks of ashes. If 'God made the country and man made the town,' we might deem that Ahrimanes devised this Tartarus of toil and that here we had at least found the spot where the Psalmist might seek in vain for the handiwork of the Lord. Miss Cobbe fairly admits that the women in these regions are as we might expect the counterparts of the men—some of them wofully unwomanly slatternly coarse foul-mouthed; sometimes loose in behaviour sometimes madly addicted to drink. They are cruel too and though they do not assault men who are stronger than themselves they do assault children. In another paper of the same magazine there is a reference to a case in which a woman was convicted of knocking her child a few months old against the ground and the wall so that it was picked up stunned and bleeding. The magistrate said "severely that she might have killed the child and sent her to prison *for one month* the identical penalty inflicted by another magistrate on a man for sleeping in a hay-lot. So that even inadequate sentences are not always caused by the indifference of the male sex to the wrongs of the female.

Drunkenness, prostitution, *hetropathy* (a name invented by Miss Cobbe, which seems to denote cruelty of disposition) and the irritating friction produced by incessant contact in close quarters, are given by her as the main causes of the crime. But these four resolve themselves ultimately into one—the conditions of life in the criminal districts; and we are led to the conclusion that in an improvement of those conditions is the only effectual remedy for this most hideous of social maladies. Give the women votes say Miss Cobbe and the ladies of the same school, and they will force Parliament to make an effective law.

But why do not the ladies suggest the nature of the law they want?

TUESDAY, 28TH MAY.

THERE is a beer brewery in Bangalore, which according to the local paper has not proved successful. The *Bangalore Examiner* says: "The beer manufactured here is all sops and is of the basest brew. The wonder is that the local Government could make up its mind to allow the manufacture of such stuff. There is not much to choose between it and the country arrack, and the revenue derived from it is not much to the Government." Again: "The wholesale brewers look only to the returns which they can get for their outlay; considerations of the public health never enter into their calculations; and hence Bangalore beer, instead of being famous, is notorious.' Why is it then tolerated?

WE HAVE received the following from the North Eastern Frontier:

The Assam Government in its General Administration Report for the year 1876-77 prominently brought to the notice of the Supreme Government that of all the hill tribes it has to deal with the Nagas are the most turbulent and it expected that the then pending expedition against these tribes would effectually check them. But the public never expected that the lessons of the late expedition will be so soon lost upon them. The Chief Commissioner strictly enjoined them not to molest any body on the Government road leading to the Angami country. But no sooner he left the hills than the most revolting sights were commenced to be exhibited right and left throughout the country. Only a few days after his visit two men were found most brutally murdered and laid bare to the view of all-passers by on the forbidden path. This diabolical deed was committed by the Nagas of Jatsama and the two poor victims were, they say, petty traders of Nerhama. Again a report has been received that a man of Nisomoma clan of Mozema was waylaid and speared to death by a man of Kohima—the village selected by Colonel Keatinge for the future Head Quarters of the District. The victim, the report has it, went to Jatsama to purchase rice. The Kohima was strictly cautioned long before the preparation of this cruel deed to drop up the old blood feud with Mozema. They have only obeyed the order by its breach. Surely there must be something rotten to the core. "Prevention is better than cure". Cant this "capital good sense" be brought to the sense of these villagers?

But the worst of the story is yet to be told. A very intelligent Angami Naga asked one of us, "Is Roosa more powerful than Moharanee who is now waging war against the latter?" We thought the fellow meant Lushai but he wont have us understand him so. We were surprised to hear such a question from him. He was told by us that there is no such war at all, but that he did not believe us at all was clearly apparent from his laughing countenance. We wish the policy of the Government against these turbulent tribes had been more fixed and effectively preventive.

THE RAINS of last week, it would appear, were very general. The showers fell throughout the Madras Presidency, and pretty generally in Bombay and Central India. There has been rain also all over the Central Provinces and Rajpootana, and in every district of Bengal, save Patna; none in Berar; a heavy fall in Assam, where prospects are now good; and also throughout Burmah. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh a series of heavy storms with damage in some districts to crops not fully harvested, and slight showers almost all over the Punjab. In Bombay the monsoon is believed to be close at hand.

IT IS STATED that the Secretary of State has written out to say that he agrees with the Viceroy about the disposal of covenanted servants. He thinks that every covenanted servant is bound to serve wherever the Government, at any period of his career, may be pleased to send him; *in coelum si jusseris*, but this is unlikely. In the ordinary course of things, however, appointments to the lower provinces of Bengal will mean liability also to service in Assam and Burmah; appointments to the N. W. P. liability to service in Oudh and Sind; Burmah will go with Madras; and the Central Provinces with Bombay.

AGAIN the mortality returns for the N. W. Provinces and Oudh tell their pitiful story. The report for the month of March shows a total of 143,760 deaths against 140,173 for the previous month, and against 61,439 for the same month last year. No less than 82,711 are set down under the head of fevers, and bowel complaints are held responsible for 21,057 more.

THE REPORT of the American Mission among the Marathas for 1877 shows that 92 persons were received on profession of faith, but so heavy was the loss by death, on account of the famine and prevailing sickness, that there was a net gain of only 32. In noticing the report the *Lucknow Witness* says: "The native Christians are nearly all from the Mahar and Mang castes, and are much scattered, living in about

a huudred different villages. They are mostly poor and uneducated, and many are Christians only in name, without experience of the new birth or living faith in the Saviour." Do such converts add to the glory of the Christian Mission ?

THE LATEST NEWS regarding the famine in North China is that it continues unabated. It is calculated that in Honan people die of famine at the rate of 200 per diem. In Shansi, Shantung and Chihli, the mortality is fearful, and in numerous districts the bodies lie unburied and taint the air.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.

THE largest and most important scientific work of the century, says an English paper, is now in course of preparation, by a Government grant of £4,000 a year. It will embody the results of the discoveries made by the "Challenger" in its three-and-a-half years voyage of discovery over 69,000 miles of ocean. During that time the beds of the various oceans were surveyed and examined sometimes at a depth of nearly six miles. Animals fossils and miscellaneous deposits and formations from the sea—numerous collection from hitherto unvisited lands, and everything of interest seen on the voyage—these collections were sent home at different times, and have now been placed in the hands of thirty-six English, two American, and six German naturalists, to describe and report upon. The work will form about fourteen volumes, of which the first two, containing an account of the results of the expedition, will be the first published. They will be ready about the end of the year. The whole fourteen will, it is expected, be in the hands of the public by the end of 1880. The direction of the work has been placed in the hands of Sir Wyville Thoeson, who has already published a preliminary account of the voyage.

LAST year there were twenty-eight courts-martial in the European and eight in the native army in India. In the European army, two of the charges were for murder, and the men expiated their crimes by death; one was for disobedience of orders; and the remaining twenty-five were for the prevailing crimes of insubordination and personal violence. In the native army, the charges were various; one case of drunkenness and neglect of duty; two of making false and malicious accusations; one of unofficer-like conduct, one of murder; one of desertion when on sentry; and one of falsehood and lending money to subordinates. The European army numbers 62,000 men, while the Native Army numbers 1,25,000 men. The proportion of crime between the two is significant.

A MAN named Fraser is in custody at Glasgow on the charge of having, while in a state of somnambulism, killed his infant son. It is stated that soon after one o'clock one morning Fraser got up in bed under the impression that there was a wild beast moving about, and seizing his child, dashed it against the wall with such force that it died shortly afterwards. Fraser on a previous occasion, while asleep, had assaulted his wife.

A LADY has been elected a member of the Municipal Commission at Dalhousie. Extend the franchise to women in other towns, and there is sure to spring a "happy family feeling" in the Municipalities.

AN AMERICAN inventor named Baily, of Indianopolis, United States, has sent to England, and purposes placing at the disposal of the War Office, the most wonderful specimen of a Gatling gun, which has ever been produced. This formidable engine of destruction is guaranteed to fire from 1,000 to 1,500 shots per minute, directed so as to sweep a whole line without alteration. It is also entirely self-loading.

THE FOLLOWING scrap, which we take from a contemporary, will be read with interest:

Idiosyncracies of Men of Genius.—Most geniuses and men of great talent have been known for some peculiar habits or striking idiosyncracy. Napoleon would tremble with fear at the sight of a cat; General Elliott, of Gibraltar fame, was always accompanied by a number of them. Johnson liked to imbibe floods of tea and wine, and yet "be none the worse for it." Person drank everything that came in his way. Visiting once a friends house, when evening came, they desired to feed the lamp, but the bottle was empty: Porson had drank the spirits on the sly, not knowing it was intended for the lamp. Douglas Jerrold could not bear the smell of apples. Cavendish hated women. If he met one of his own female servants by accident in any part of the house, she was instantly dismissed. Garrick was vain almost to the degree of insanity. Rousseau was vain, and could not write except when dressed as a fop. Bulwer Lytton, it is said, could write best when dressed in a court suit. Marlborough was a miser mended his own stockings to save paying for it and would walk home ever so late at night rather than pay for a "chair." Napoleon did his "thinking" and formed his plans for conquest while pacing in a garden, shrugging his sholders now and then as if to help and compress thought. When Thiers was engaged in his long and his oratorical displays, he always had beside him a supply of rum and coffee. The coffee he got direct from Mecca. Gibbon dictated walking in his room, like Scott and many others. Moliere wrote, with his knees near the fire, and Bacon liked to study in a small room which, he said, helped him to condense his thoughts. George Stephenson used to lie in bed for two or three days, the better to "think out his plans.

THEBES, with its hundred gates, was a cottage to the huge Exhibition mansion on both sides of the Seine; that is if we count the doors. The latter will be 4,000! Four thousand and no less, but some more, in counting the interior and exterior openings of communication.

WE TAKE the following lines from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:

ROBERT THE KING AND ROBERT THE KNIGHT.

(A FRAGMENT)

When good King Robert ruled the land
No dulness could his charm withstand,
And at his court, so bards declare.
The men were witty, the women fair;
Down on the plains were vainly hurled
The cares and tempests of the world,
On hill-tops cool 'twas their delight
To dance, to dine, to read, to write
To work by day, to sport by night;
Till all who saw would say or sing,
"The subject's Joy where he is King."
One summer day this monarch sate
In Council holding high debate
How best to cleanse the streets of towns
Or keep the use of arms from clowns,
Instruct the minds of heathen youth,
Teach oracles what we call truth,
And pay the State's more pressing debts
Without a tax on cigarettes.
Around him, ranged on either hand,
His paladins, a dwindled band
One was a swarthy chief whose eyes
On gramarye fixed in wizard wise
Well could he ken Colenso's lore
And show that two and two make four;
A borner white of Europe wood
Confined the slate he cyphered on
And if the King were Robin Hood,
This would be Little John;
Boots not to name completely all
Who round the board appeared
Great Alexander Tom the Small
Bagett, undecorated tall
Andrew who builds a good brick wall
And Whitley of the beard.
Thus pleasantly the morning passed,
And hopes of luncheon dawned at last;
When lo! the doors were opened wide
And two bold champions side by side,
Amidst a thundering tramp and din
With scant obeisance cantered in
One on a caracoling steed,
Dappled in hue, of famous beard
Not mentioned in the Turf Club list
"By *Friend* (out of *Economist*.)."
The other if he had a horse
Had left it in the lobby
Which in the contest's later course
Was talked of by the hostile force
As "acting on a hobby"
In truth he was a stalwart loon
Whose eye with glassy glare
Looked out like Winter's stormy moon
Through sanguine clouds of hair.
Then cried the first "Behold a Knight
That like your Ruler Robert Knight,
Well known in many a foughten fights
In days of yore the realm I saved
From Richard of Bengal
The mighty Northbrook once I braved
And burst corruptions thrall;
Permanent Settlement I have slain
That dragon fell and strong,
The cotton duties I maintain
Against a world gone wrong;
And now once more my stand I take,
Backed by this champion bold
Against Sir Pongo of the Lake
With all his crew and undertake
To prove him of a monstrous
Indolent blaind and cold.
King Robert smote upon his breast
But spellbound like the wedding guest
He could not choose but hear the rest.
"Towards the East," resumed the Knight
There lies a region rich and bright
Two mighty rivers broad and deep
From Himalayas snowy steep
Flow through it all the circling year
Till with their waters calm and clear
They wash condemned so low to creep
The office of *The Pioneer*,—
So have I seen a gallant youth
Dreaming of honor, love, and truth
Bent in Promotions withering blast
Become K. C. S. I., at last,
A shudder o'er his hearers passed
The Knight continued, "Here abide
And cultivate the country side
A hardy peasantry whose toil
Suffices from the easy soil
In common years to raise enough
For man and beast a *quantom suff*;
But when the bounteous seasons fail
And drought alternative to hail
Makes desert sand of thirstly clods
They turn with a despairing cry
To heavenly and to earth gods
And unrelieved must die,
And this is now the charge I bring
And on the ground my gauge I fling,
And take it up who dares
I charge Sir Pongo in his pride
With lingering by his Lake's green side
Deaf to a nation cares
With giving to Starvations moans
Cold words and economic stones
With bidding those who serve him ask
At poorest wage for hardiest task
With bribing men to die at home
Rather than seeking bread to roam
And giving them to mend their fare,
A Fraser here a phraser there
He ceased his hearers slowly woke
And dying for a whiff of smoke
All hastily King Robert spoke;—

* * * * * *

BECKY SHARP.

2

THURSDAY, 30TH MAY.

THAKOOR JOGAMOHUN SINHA, son of the late Chief of Bijoyraghogurrh, has offered himself as a volunteer for the expedition to Malta. He has asked permission to proceed as an officer of rank attended by ten persons comprising personal servants and guards. But we have not heard whether Government has accepted his offer.

A CORRESPONDENT from Mymensing has sent us a string of cases illustrative of the vagaries of the district officers. We are sorry we cannot insert the letter nor accept the statements as the writer has not authenticated his communication.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Sashia Sastri C. S. I., late Dewan of Travancore, has been invited to reform the administration of Poddocottah. Mr. Sashia Sastri is one of the ablest native administrators we have come across.

BABU PEARYCHAND MITTRA has published a Life of David Hare in Bengali. It is an abstract of his English book. Those, who do not know English, but know only the vernacular, will thus have an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the life of one of the greatest benefactors of India.

THE BOMBAY PAPERS record the death of Mr. Krishna Shastri Chiplunken, Reporter on the Vernacular Press. Western India, says the *Indu Prokash*, has lost in him "one of its leaders."

THE SAME PAPER says that the Maharaja Holkar has remitted the sentence upon the editor of the *Malwa Akbar* on the ground that the seditious articles against the British Government published by it were translations from English papers, which the editor was foolish enough not to acknowledge at the time of publication! His Highness the Maharaja has warned him not to commit the same offence again.

WE REGRET to learn from our contemporary of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Sir John Strachey goes home sick immediately, attended by Dr. Owen, who accompanies him at the State expense. But why at the expense of the State?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have received a telegram from General Ross, from Malta, stating that he had arrived there safely with eleven transports, all the troops being in good health and spirits, and were encamping. The Government have, further, received a telegram from Suez, stating that the missing buggalow had arrived at Jeddah, her rudder being damaged. The ponies on board are all well. She left again on the 26th for Suez.

FRIDAY, 31ST MAY.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR Correspondent writes as follows:

In a village named Toongy Majdah near Kristogunj, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, there lives a woman by name Mohiny Moochee. Deprived of her husband at an early youth, she fell in love with one of her neighbours named Bheekhoo Moochee. The new lovers found no hinderance to their intercourse with each other except in the person of the lady's deceased husband's eldest brother. With a view to get rid of this hinderance, the lovers conceived the idea of putting an end to his life by arsenic poison. So, one day, the poison was put in an apple (*atha*) through its stem (*bota*) and it was given to her brother-in-law and some children present, to be eaten up by them. On their so doing, the brother-in-law and one of the children died immediately after suffering excruciating pains. The Police succeeded in making the woman confess the part she had played in the whole affair. They were tried last session, by Mr. Dickens assisted by a jury, and after trial both of them were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

An appeal was made to the High Court before a bench consisting of Justices Romesh Chunder Mitra and Maclean; and Mr. Monomohun Ghose defended Bheekho. The High Court Judges on hearing the counsel ordered both of the prisoners to be released.

IN A SPEECH in Parliament the other day Mr. Gladstone said that the recent article of the *Quarterly Review* on the functions of the Crown should be burnt by the hands of a common hangman.

WE ARE sorry to learn that Mr. Rogers, Professor of the Hooghly College, who lately left for England, is dead.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes an article practically charging two English officers belonging to Nimach with wanton massacre of dacoits at Kotah.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received a telegram to the effect that a cyclone took place at Tiphook, in Sibsagar on the 19th and another on the 25th instant. Large forest trees were uprooted; iron roofs were carried away; and a large number of houses and huts were blown down. There have been several severe storms throughout the district lately and great damage has been done.

THE NEW LINE of railway to Mymensing will, it is stated, be carried *via* Dacca. The length of line between Dacca and Mymensing will be about sixty miles.

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THE DHOND AND MANMAR RAILWAY, which was opened with a loud flourish of trumpets in April last, is to be closed again for through traffic on the 1st of June, as the bridges are not yet finished over the rivers, and the temporary diversions will probably be washed away during the monsoons. Nothing like brass!

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA having sanctioned the Gya Railway, the Patna Commissioner has invited a loan of 14 lacs at four per cent interest. Tenders will be received only from the inhabitants of the districts of Patna, Gya and Shahabad.

THE CONSUMERS of tobacco throughout the world are set down at 800,000,000!

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and Governor General held a Levee at Simla on the morning of Saturday the 25th instant at 11 A.M. on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE.

WE HOPE the health of Calcutta is returning to its normal state. The number of deaths during the week ending 25th May aggregated 292, which is 29 less than that of the preceeding week, and 58 less than that of the week before last. The deaths from small-pox in the week under report were 70, from cholera 22, from fever 74, from diarrhœa and dysentery 35, from tetanus 12 and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, two females died from child-birth, and one man from old age.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Bengali translation of the Limitation Act with notes, rulings and precedents by Babu Rajendrakumar Bose, B. L., Munsif. The translation has been carefully prepared, and will be useful to Mofussil pleaders and mooktears, who do not know English.

THE TRIAL of the two Vernacular editors, vakil and grain-dealer, connected with the Surat riots' is proceeding. The charges on which they have been arraigned are as follows: 1. Being members of an unlawful assembly; 2, rioting, armed with a deadly weapon; 3, assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot; 4, attempt to murder; 5, voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and 6, committing mischief. The Counsel on behalf of the prisoners contends that it is a case of Police conspiracy. The *Bombay Gazette* says that a reign of terror prevails in Surat.

WE ARE glad to see that Mr. Ameer Ali has made an example of the Police Chowkidar, who was in the habit of levying contributions from unfortunate women. It is always difficult to prove charges of extortion and corruption against the Police, but in this case thanks to the energy of a public-spirited native gentleman, Babu Kissorymohun Mookerjea, and to the co-operation of Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, the charge was brought home to the man, who was convicted by the Magistrate and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. We hope this example will not be lost upon the Police.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH HARE ANNIVERSARY was held this evening, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra presiding. Babu Surendranath Banerjea delivered an oral discourse, able as well as eloquent, in which he reviewed the history of English education in this country. The Chairman wound up the proceedings by making some pertinent and humorous remarks.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Ramkrishna Bagchi, the devotee of Mullohur-Kund in Radha-Kund, Brindabun, which he had himself explored, built, and consecrated. This time last year, whilst at Brindabun, we visited this *kund*, which is situate in a quite romantic spot. This gentleman was a native of Calcutta; he once rolled in luxury, but having met with reverses in course of trade and lost his family and children, retired to Brindabun and passed his days in religious seclusion and meditation. Here he earned the esteem of the Brajobasis by his piety and active benevolence. He was a man of venerable appearance, remarkable intelligence, and decision of character, and commanded so much respect of those who knew him that he was not unoften appealed to as the general arbitrator in cases of disputes.

WE HAVE received two new periodicals, *viz*, the *Tatwa Koumudi*, a religious paper, the organ of the seceders from the Brahmo Sumaj of India, and the *Vina*, a musical periodical. We wish success to both.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. IV. 1878. 2. The Bengal Magazine No. 70 for May. 3. The Law of Limitation in Bengal by Rajendra Kumar Bose B.L. 4. Report of the Government Aided Ahiritolla Vernacular School for 1877. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association No. 89, May 1878. 6. A Sketch of the Life of David Hare. By Peary Chand Mitter. 7. *Vina*—a musical periodical. By Rajkisto Roy Vol. I. No. 2. 8. Tutwa Koumudi—a fortnightly Journal, published by the Protesting Brahmas.

WE ARE requested to call the attention of the Suburban Municipality to the nuisance, which their night-soil carts cause especially to people living in the crowded town of Bhowanipore. The carts themselves are decidedly an improvement, but they are we believe seldom washed, and the stench which they give out while travelling through the town at a snail pace is unbearable. These carts are a subject of universal complaint at Bhowanipore and its neighbourhood.

THE ACADEMY says that Florence is to be the scene of the fourth Oriental Congress, which is to be held at the Palazza Riccardi. The following delegates are expected from India. Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, representing Calcutta; Dr. Buhler and Dr. Kielhorn, Bombay; Dr. A. Cope. Burnell, Madras; Dr. Leitner, Lahore; and Mr. R. T. Griffiths, Benares. The Congress is to sit from the 12th to 18th September next. We do hope that the Indian delegates will attend the Congress.

AT THE last Indian Civil Service Examination there were no less than 300 candidates for 30 vacancies!

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE thus begins an article:

"Stands India where it did?" We may suppose Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gathorne Hardy to exclaim on reading the tremendous telegram published by the *Standard* on May day. Bokhara is ready to declare war against England. The youngest son of the Amir is already at Tashkend, doubtless arranging with General Kaufmann for the conquest of British India and the subsequent division of the spoils. The Bokharan Begs have been sorely smitten by the war fever. To Delhi is the cry of one and all.

Need we say that all this is fudge!

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the present unsatisfactory condition of the Hindu Hostel in this town. It is said that there is some misunderstanding between the Superintendent and the lodgers, in consequence of which there have been some desertions. We hope the differences will be made up. The Hostel is a necessity for many youths, who come here from the Mofussil for education.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 27th May.—A Cabinet Council is announced for to day to discuss Count Schouvaloff's proposals. It is reported that the difficulty about placing whole of the San Stefano treaty on the table at the Congress has been surmounted, and that the Congress will probably meet on the 11th of June. The ministerial journals contradict rumours that Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Smith had tendered their resignations.

27*th*—In the House of Commons this evening Sir S. Northcote said that the Government was not prepared to enter into details respecting the negotiations with Russia; but he added that within the last few days the prospects of a Congress had materially improved.

28*th*—The London papers are sanguine that peace will be maintained. The rumour that the Congress will meet on the 11th June has been substantially confirmed. Prince Bismark will preside and Lord Salisbury and Counts Schouvaloff and Andrassy will attend. The Naval preparation at Chatham have been relaxed. In the House of Commons last night, Sir G. Campbell moved for a Select Committee on the cost of the Indian troops outside India. The Secretary for War demurred to the formation of a Committee but assented to the principle. The motion was negatived. After an animated debate in the House of Commons, a Committee of Supply voted the extraordinary expenditure on account of the India Contingent. Latest news from the Cape, states that sharp and continuous fighting is going on and that the British are steadily successful. The rumoured imminency of a rupture between Germany and China is false.

28*th*.—To-days *Times*, strongly proposes an English Protectorate for the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, in order effectually to guide and support the Porte in carrying out internal reforms. A great rise has taken place in Egyptian Stocks consequent on a rumour that a leading financial establishment will undertake to farm taxes of Egypt.

30*th*.—The London papers are less sanguine concerning the negotiations proceeding between Count Schouvaloff and the British Government but nevertheless the meeting of Congress is assured. The programme of the Congress will be to determine the general bases of the treaty of peace, to make arrangements for its execution and the creation of local committees to settle the line of demarcation and other details subsequent to the Congress. The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople will appoint these committees and direct and revise their labours. The London papers are discussing the *Times* prosectorate scheme, which the *Daily News* attributes to the Earl of Beaconsfield and ridicules. The English harvest prospects are unfavorable; the wheat crop has been partially damaged by excessive rains. Consols still rising.

31*st*.—It is probable that the British Squadron now in the Sea of Marmora, will retire to Besika Bay and the Russian troops before Constantinople to beyond the line from Dedesgatch to Adrianople as a prelude to the meeting of the Congress. The *Daily News* states that England and Russia have not yet agreed to the Congress. It is rumoured that Count Schouvaloff is expected back at St. Petersburgh. The Russian Press disapprove of any concessions being made to England. A fleet of fourteen British iron-clad frigates will assemble at Portland next week. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the Commons said the Shah will visit England, but incognito.

31*st*.—The German Squadron is about to visit Plymouth and from there will go to Gibraltar. A collision between two German iron-clads has taken place off Folkestone resulting in one sinking from the effect of the shock.

1*st June*.—The Questions have been decided between Shouvaloff and the British Government which delay the issue of formal invites to the congress. The *Daily Telegraph* states that Lord Beaconsfield will probably attend the congress.

Count Andrassy has declared that notwithstanding the Russian explanations views are still divergent. It was the German turret ship *Grosser Kurfurst*, 4118 tons and six guns which was sunk off Falkestone. The Captain and 300 men were drowned. The *Grosser Kurfurst* belonged to the German squadron which is going to Plymouth.

Constantinople, 26th May. Mahmoud Damad has been appointed Minister for war. The Russians are advancing again slightly to-wards Constantinople. The Austrians in accordance with an amicable arrangement have occupied the fortress of Adakalessi on the Danube.

31*st*.—The Turkish Commissioners sent to treat with the insurgents in the Rhodope mountains report that they are 30,000 strong, are well-armed, and occupy an impregnable position, and that the Russians are powerless against them and remain on the defensive.

St. Petersburg, 25th May.—Several Petersburg and Moscow Journals blame the semi-official press for assuming a more moderate tone towards England and angrily ask the Russian Government if the rumoured concessions to England are true.

29*th*.—Large contributions are being made in money throughout the Russian Empire for a Volunteer Fleet.

Viena, 29th May.—Count Andrassy, in speaking to the delegations, said the territory remaining to Turkey must be secured. He objected to two years occupation by the Russians of Bulgaria and Ronmania, and was in favor of developing the Christain population of Turkey, but objected to the severance of Austrians natural communications with the East.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, to-morrow at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Different Forms of the Galvanometer.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

IMPERIALIZATION.

IS THE disarmament of the Native Princes, to which we referred last week, a part of the new imperial programme? Does the proclamation of the Empire mean the repression of the liberty of the Indian subject and Prince? The Empire was proclaimed on the 1st January 1877, and within the last sixteen months several repressive measures have been passed, to wit, the new Civil Procedure Bill, increasing the power of the executive to interfere with judicial discretion, the Arms Bill, practically disarming the people, and the Vernacular Press Bill, virtually gagging the Vernacular Press. And now it is proposed to disarm the Native Princes. Is this we ask the new process of imperialization?

We had barely time last week to notice the despatch of the Government of India to the Local Governments, summarized by the *Englishman*, regarding military establishments in the feudatory States of India. The principle on which this despatch is based, we are told, is that the British Government is responsible for the general peace of the Empire and for the defence of the Native States from external enemies, while the native chiefs are responsible for the internal government of their territories, and are bound to subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no relations with each other except through the "common suzerain." It is laid down that the military operations of feudatory states should be such as to require no powerful armaments and formidable arsenals and fortifications; that these operations should be limited to the personal security and honour of the chiefs, the maintenance of internal peace, and the duty of subordinate co-operation against foreign aggression. If a native chief, the despatch runs, desires to maintain a military establishment in excess of what is needed for his personal security and dignity, it is presumed that he is actuated with a sense of his obligation to co-operate in the general defence of the Empire, and it is laid down that in such a case the British Government, being the Paramount Power whose duty it is to provide for the military defence of the country, should have the decision of the question whether the force the native chief desires to maintain should be permitted, and, if permitted, how it should be utilised. We are told that after much consideration the Governor General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that it is impracticable to utilize the armies of native states for the defence of the Empire. "There can be no doubt however," says the despatch, "of the propriety of doing so, if a practical scheme could be devised; but in the absence of one, it is laid down that if the forces of a native chief are in exces

of the internal requirements of his State, they must be reduced. In certain cases, however, these forces perform duties which in British India are performed by the ordinary police, and therefore it is not considered essentially necessary to insist on their being reduced in such cases. These troops, also, it would appear, keep order in many places in which, if they were not there, we should have to station Imperial garrisons and they have also on occasions rendered excellent ser-vice to the British Government." The broad principle is affirmed that, under present circumstances, the armies of Native States should be limited to the number required for internal purposes, and that any number obviously in excess of that—more particularly troops well disciplined and well equipped—" cannot be permitted with safety to the Native State itself or to the Empire." The despatch goes on to state that various considerations exist under which the discipline and equipment of the troops may be of greater importance than their numbers. A large force imperfectly drilled and armed, even amongst a people of warlike proclivities and accustomed to the constant use of the arms, might cause less anxiety than a smaller, but more efficient force, if not thoroughly under the control of the Supreme Government, might do elsewhere. As native armies then are " restricted in proportion to local needs and usages," the Government is of opinion that there exist no necessity for their being highly trained and welt armed. The despatch therefore requires that " great caution should be exercised in giving the services of European officers to drill the troops of Native States," and directs that arms of precision should not be supplied them. A few thousand rifles might perhaps with safety be given to a loyal chief, but the Government thinks that if one application for such arms were complied with others would follow, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make distinctions without their appearing invidious ones. In deciding, therefore that arms of precision should not be given at all the advantage is gained of maintaining" the existing state of things," and no one chief can reasonably complain that another is favored. The despatch further requires that local Governments and Administrations should keep the Government of India fully and accurately informed on the subject of the numbers, equipment, organization and discipline of the forces of the Native States. It goes on to say that the "Government desires to dispel all mystery and secrecy about the armies of Native States, and to encourage native chiefs to treat us with the confidence in this matter which we repose in them." The duty is also enjoined of obtaining the consent of native chiefs to periodical inspection of their troops and arsenals as the " concealment of military preparations and arrangements must naturally be considered as indicating on the part of a chief who resorts to such practices a want of confidence in our power or sincerity to protect him." Local authorities are also instructed to avail themselves of opportunities " to curtail extravagant military establishments in Native States, to dicourage the general use of arms, and to engender the conviction that the States may rely for their protection and defence on the forces of the Empire." The general instructions given in this despatch have reference to the feudatory States in the interior of India, and not to States like Khelat or Kashmir on the Imperial frontier, to which different principles are applicable; but the reports which are required as to the number, equipment, orgadization and discipline of the armies apply to the armaments of States on the frontier as well as to those within the limits of the Empire.

Such in brief are the coutents of the despatch, which the *Englishman* has summarized. The Government of India, which must have been taken aback by this publication, has not contradicted the despatch, which we must therefore accept as correct. The policy enunciated, if we understand it aright, is that of imperializing the Native States. The position of the British Government in India is peculiar. It is without dispute the Paramount Power in the continent of India. It overshadows all other Powers in the country. Its voice is supreme. Empress Victoria reigns, if not *de jure*, at any rate *de facto*, in the Feudatory States. Some of these States are tributary, some semi-independent, and others independent, but whatever their relations with our Government, they are undoubtedly under its common protectorate. No Native State can declare war against another, without the permission of the Paramount Power, and should one State be attacked by another, that Power would at once intervene and protect the weak against the strong and punish the aggressor. Thus the Paramountcy of the British Government is a guarantee of peace. Since the second Punjab War there has been no occasion for armed demonstrations in Native States. The Mutiny war was an internal rising against the British Government, in putting down which the Native Princes lent their troops. Peace being thus secured by the Paramountcy of the British Power in India, the Government of India considers whether it is necessary for the Native States to maintain large armaments within their respective territories. Looking in the abstract at the question of the administration of the Native States, perhaps few will deny that the direct rule of those States by our Government would be more advantageous to the people than Native rule. The British administration, notwithstanding all its shortcomings, is so immeasurably superior to oriental administration, that the change would certainly be for the better. But there are many reasons why such a change would not be expedient. In the first place the British Government has over and over pledged that it would respect the integrity of the Native States. It has entered into solemn treaties with those States guaranteeing their autonomy. In the second place the British system of administration is expensive, and the people of India, being very poor, cannot bear heavy taxation. In the third place the Native States are the only territories which offer the ambitious native an unrestricted career and absorb the warlike element without proving a danger to the empire. It is there where the Indian statesman has a full scope, and the Indian soldier an opportunity for enlistment. In the fourth place the consciousness of being governed by a national chief is always dear to a people. Though they may be oppressed, still they fondly cherish the national sentiment. This sentiment is founded on the common principles of human nature. It is the same tribal feeling, that animates even the nomad races. In the fifth place the Native Princes serve as buffers between the British Government and the Indian population. Their usefulness in this respect was demonstrated during the Sepoy Mutiny. The insurgents looked around for support, but not one powerful prince fed their hopes. And lastly the contrast between the fruits of British and Oriental civilization side by side enhances the grandeur of British rule and adds to its morals strength.

Such being the case, the imperialization of the Native States by the supersession of Native rule is not expedient The question then arises whether our Government is justified in interfering with the military establishments of the Native States. These establishments have been sanctioned by treaties. What new circumstances have arisen, which should lead our Government to abrogate these treaties and practically disarm the Native Princes? Have these princes been disloyal? The signal services rendered by them during the Sepoy Mutiny offer a conclusive answer in the negative. Since the Mutiny their conduct has been uniformly loyal and faithful. When His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh came to India in 1869, they were loud in their demonstrations of joy. The same rejoicings filled their States on the advent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Similar rejoicings were made by them on the assumption of the imperial title by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. These Princes have been always obedient to the British Government and have cheerfully co-operated with it in unfettering commerce and supplying the necessaries of life to the poor. Some of them have at the instance of the Government of India remitted the transit duties and conceded the Sambur Lake for the purpose of cheapening salt for the poor. They lately offered the services of their troops to the Imperial Government in Europe, and they have been graciously thanked by Her Majesty the Queen. But what is their reward for their active service, uniform loyalty, and hearty co-operation? They are now told that they must disband their troops, and keep only a body guard for their personal safety and show. What is the cause of this changed policy of the Government? It is faintly shadowed forth in Dr. Williams' recent work on India. He writes: " We only employ an army of 190,000 men (65,000 Europeans and 125,000 Natives) for the government of the 190 millions of people under our own direct administration, while Native States with a population of only 50 millions, are allowed by us to employ armed men to the amount of nearly 350,000." Again: " The expediency of permitting the Native feudatory Princes to organize and equip, at the expense of their impoverished people, unnecessarily large forces, is certainly a matter which has not yet awakened the attention it deserves."

Now, the Government of India admits in the despatch referred to above that the troops of the Native States are chiefly employed for Police work; it is the Native system, and if the Native Princes are allowed freedom of action in organizing their administration, why should they not be allowed to employ their troops for civil work? Then, again, the troops of the Native Princes as a soldiery cannot be considered a source of danger to the British Empire, for they are not officered or disciplined by Englishmen, nor are they equipped in the English style. On the other hand they serve as valuable auxiliaries to British troops in times of emergency, as was seen during the Sepoy Mutiny. In so far the maintenance of armaments in Native States is a saving to our Government. If the armies of the Native States be reduced, then the British Indian army must be increased, and the result will be more taxation for British Indian subjects. While the disbandment of the troops of the Native States is not desirable on grounds of justice or expediency, it will we fear wantonly wound the *amour propre* of the Native Princes and fill them with dissatisfaction and discontent. There has been nothing in the conduct of the Native Princes, which deserves this distrust, or calls for this repressive measure. The Government says that this measure is proposed in the interest of the Native Princes, but the question is whether they are likely to view it in that light. It is notorious that they are very sensitive regarding their military dignity and honors, and although it may be an empty dignity, as matters now go, still if they are pleased with the bauble, why deprive them of the pleasure of cherishing it?

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE PRINCES.

THE treaties of the British Government with the Native Princes effected an offensive and defensive alliance between our Government on the one hand and the Native States on the other. Our Government engaged to assist the Native Princes in the event of an attack by one state upon another, and the Native chiefs stipulated to assist the East India Company's Government with troops for service in case of any war undertaken by it. We give below a summary of the treaties bearing upon this point:

In the treaty entered into by the British Government with the Maharaja of Sikkim in April 1861 it is provided that " the whole military force of Sikkim shall join and afford every aid and facility to British troops when employed on the Hills." In a treaty engagement executed by the Raja of Bood and Autmullick, a tributary Mehal subordinate to Cuttack the Raja has agreed (*vide* clause IV.) and the agreement has been accepted by the British Government, that " in case any neighbouring party whatever shall offer opposition to the British Government he will depute a contingent force of his own troops with the forces of Government for the purpose of coercion of the rebel recusant." In the treaty of 1846 (article 6) the late Maharaja Golab Sing of Jumma engaged for himself and heirs to join with the whole of his military force the British Troops, when employed within the Hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions. In the treaty of January 1818 the Government of India exacted from the Maharana of Odeypore the condition that he shall furnish troops according to his means, at the requisition

of the British Government. The Maharaja of Jodhpore bound himself by the treaty of 1804 to send the whole of his forces to the assistance of the Company's Army, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power in repelling the enemy. By the treaty of November 1817 the Raja of Kerowlee was required to furnish troops at the requisition of the Government of India *vide* article 5, and the same condition was imposed upon the Maharaja of Kishengurh by the treaty of 7th April 1818. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore engaged by article 4 of the treaty of 29th September 1803 to furnish to the English the aid of his troops in the expulsion of an enemy invading the territories of the British Indian Government. The Raja of Ulwar made a similar stipulation *vide* article 4 of the treaty of 1803. The ninth article of the treaty entered into with Banswara, another Rajpootana State, provides that that State shall furnish troops for the service of the British Government. Another treaty entered into with the same State the next year declares that the Maharaja his heirs and successors shall whenever required place the military force of the State at the disposal of the British Government. Article 4 of the treaty of 1844 entered into with His Highness the Maharaja Sindia limits his own army to nine thousand men of all arms, exclusive of the contingent. The next treaty with the same Prince dated December 1860 raises the strength of his army to 11360 men. His Highness the Holkar, by the treaty of Mundesere dated the 16th January 1818, was allowed to retain three thousand horse, to be kept ready for co-operation with the British troops. Upon the State of Bhopal has been imposed the duty of furnishing 1,000 men, horse and infantry, for the service of the British Government (*vide* article 6 of the treaty of Raiseen dated February 1818), which provision was commuted, by a supplementary article ratified in 1849, into a money payment of two lakhs of rupees of Bhopal currency. By the treaty concluded with the Raja of Kolapore on the 24th January 1826 his army was reduced to the peace establishment, his violation of that treaty in collecting an army in contravention of its terms and committing excesses led to further reduction, which by the agreements of October 1827 was limited to 1200 men to be commanded by British Officers. In the 2nd paragraph of article 12 of the treaty of 1805 entered into with the Guicwar, it is provided "that the troops of the Maharaja shall accompany the British troops to the boundaries of Guzerat to terminate the prevailing) war." In the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded with the Nizam of Hyderabad, in 1790, article 4 provided that the Nawab Ausuph Jah and Pundit Prudhan shall furnish a body of cavalry to the number of 10,000 to march in one month from the time of their being demanded by the shortest and safest route to the place of their destination, to act with Company's forces. Article 6 of a separate agreement with the Nizam stipulates that a proper body of good cavalry, under the command of experienced and trusty officers, shall be detached by His Highness, to act with the battalions, agreeably to the concerted plans of the officers of both bodies. Article 16 of the treaty of 1800 provides that on the breaking out of hostilities between the contracting parties and any other power whatever His Highness the Newab shall despatch an army of twelve thousand men, composed of a portion of the subsidiary force, and 15,000 of his own troops to oppose the enemy; this provision was modified by the treaty of 1831, the 7th article of which exempts the Nizam from the duty of furnishing 15,000 men above-mentioned, the Hyderabad contingent being considered its equivalent. Similar agreements were made with the minor chiefs and princes in Southern India and Malabar. The Raja of Travancore, for instance, was bound under the 7th article of the treaty of 1795 to aid the East India Company with his own troops to the extent of his power; in a treaty with the prince of Cherical entered into in 1756 it was stipulated that all forces sent by the Prince of Cherical to the assistance of the East India Company are to be paid by them in the manner of their own nairs; article 3 of the treaty of 1759 entered into with the king of Lotiate provides that should the Company at any time or times require a number of the King's nairs for their assistance, not exceeding five hundred, they are not to make him any levying allowance on such account, but only for what may be wanted from that number to six thousand.

With the aid of the Native Princes thus secured the East India Company extended their territories and established their supremacy over the Indian continent. The position of the British Government is now altered. It is now the Paramount Power in the Indian peninsula. It can therefore well forego the assistance, which the British Government secured from the Native Princes under the treaties. If a beneficiary under a contract does not wish to avail himself of the advantages secured under it, he has every right to do so; it is a matter in which he is directly interested, and the other contracting party cannot justly complain, if he does not insist upon his part of the contract. But the right of the Native Princes to maintain troops for their own service was never questioned or restricted by the treaties except in two or three cases, and they may well ask why should they be interfered with by the British Government in the disposition of their own resources? It is a question of sovereign right with the Native Princes. If they are to be treated as sovereigns within their respective territories, they ought to be allowed to exercise the rights of a sovereign. We do not wish to discuss the question of morality, that is to say whether the British Government after having derived such signal benefits from the troops of the Native Princes in the extension, protection, and consolidation of its territories, should turn round, and demand their disbandment. It is for the civilized world at large to decide the question of morality. What we have to consider is the question of the inherent right of a sovereign prince to maintain troops for his own service, and as the Queen has repeatedly pledged to respect and preserve inviolate the rights of the Native Princes, the present move of the Government of India appears to us to be grossly inconsistent with the pledges of Her Gracious Majesty.

THE RAJA OF POOREE AND THE LORD OF BARNANE—A PARALLEL.

WE are no apologists of the Raja of Pooree. We have already said that he has been rightly convicted of a most revolting crime, and no properly educated man questions the justice of the sentence passed upon him. The Raja has had a fair trial; he was defended by one of the ablest members of the Calcutta bar; his appeal was heard by a bench of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice himself, and he has been found guilty and sentenced to transportation for life. Perhaps a man of the Raja's position would have eluded the grasp of justice under an Oriental Government. But the English law makes no distinction of person or rank, and the even-handed justice of the British Government is at once the vindication for its existence and its highest strength in Asia. Admitting all this we cannot at the same time ignore the popular feeling in Orissa regarding the Raja, or disregard the popular wish there to see justice tempered with mercy. The people of Orissa may be ignorant, superstitious, nay, bigoted, but such as they are, they have their opinions and feelings, and we do not think that an Indian journalist does discharge his duty, who fails to give expression to those opinions and feelings for the information of the ruling authorities and the general public. The popular opinion and feeling may be utterly wrong, still they ought to be known and made known. From historic times the people of Orissa have regarded the Raja of Pooree, otherwise called the Raja of Khurdah, as the vice-gerent of God on earth, and have been accustomed to pay him divine honours. Of course this is a gross and hideous superstition, but superstitions of this kind have prevailed in this world, and knowledge and civilization have not wholly dispelled such superstitions from Europe, the centre of refined thought and intellectual activity. The people of Orissa on the contrary are in a most backward state; the light of knowledge has not yet penetrated the dark recesses of their minds, and no wonder therefore that to this day they cherish the superstitious beliefs transmitted from generation to generation. The effect of such adoration upon the object of it is necessarily demoralizing, particularly when the person adored is himself ignorant, dunder-headed, and given to vicious habits. According to all accounts the present Raja of Pooree is an idiot. He came from a Madras village and was adopted by the late Raja as his son. He received little or no education, kept bad company, and gave himself up to *bhang*. Naturally stupid the stupefying effects of *bhang* made him worse, so much so that it was doubted whether he had a mind of his own. The divine honors paid by the people elated him with a notion that he was not amenable to the laws of this world, and this notion was fostered by the low-bred and designing minions around him. His eccentricities were not unknown to the local officers. It was with the greatest difficulty he was persuaded to come over to Calcutta to pay respect to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in 1876. "*Jati gala*" or caste is gone was the cry raised by the ignorant boors around him. The people of Orissa have no respect for the Raja personally; they respect his house, his ancestry, his position, his divinity *in posse*. When they sympathize with him in his present misfortune, they do not do so out of any personal regard for him, but out of a superstitious feeling for his house. In representing that feeling, we do not support it, but we record it as a fact. And cases are not rare in the history of Europe in which such feelings have existed and found expression. The feeling of the Oryas is governed by religious sentiment, and there are instances in the history of crime in Europe in which the popular feeling has been enlisted on the side of the culprit from lesser considerations than religion, we mean political or personal considerations. When the feeling is roused by political considerations, it may be excusable, but what are we to say when it is induced by personal considerations alone? We will cite one instance out of many, which may be mentioned in illustration of our position.

Many of our readers we believe are familiar with the particulars of the Arbuthnot Abduction case of Tipperary, Ireland. The hero of this bloody drama was Mr. Carden of Barnane, "one of the magnates of the country, a great landlord, grand juror, magistrate, deputy Lieutenant." He was madly in love with a sister-in-law of Captain the Hon'ble George Gough, eldest son of Field Marshal Lord Gough, the hero of Sobraon. The lady named Eleanor was young, handsome, accomplished, and above all an heiress to a large fortune. Mr. Carden determined to have possession of her by fair means or foul, though the lady did not encourage him in his adventurous attempt. One day in 1854 she with her sisters and Mrs. Gough was returning from church, when she was waylaid by Mr. Carden with a party of armed men. The coachman of the Rathronan carriage, Dwyer, as he neared the gate-way, saw a strange carriage with some attendants; he smelt mischief, and with a sort of instinctive alarm shook the reins, and cried to his horse. We will describe the scene, which followed, in the words of Mr. Sullivan, who has given a graphic account of the story in his recent work, entitled "New Ireland:"

"Before a touch of his whip could fall the six men dashed forward, seized, and stopped the car. Then first he recognized in their leader Rainsberry, and divined what was up. He sprang from the driving seat, exclaiming "Rainsberry, you villain, let go my horse; you'll pay dear for this!" A blow on the head from a skull-craker tumbled Dwyer to the ground. Rainsberry shouted out: "Cut, cut! Knives, knives! One of the band pulled from beneath his coat a large garden knife, freshly sharpened, and with one stroke severed the reins of the Rathronan horse; another and another, and the traces hung on the road. This was but the work of a few seconds—years of terrors and agony they seemed to the screaming victims in the car. At the instant the vehicle was stopped. Mr. Carden jumped from his horse, rushed over, and grasped at Eleanor Arbuthnot. But the whole chapter of accidents were in her favor that day. She happened to be farthest in; he could touch her only by reaching across Miss Linden, who, sitting on the same seat, was next the door. Had the ladies been on the out-side car which bore them to church in the morning, one pull from their assailant would have brought any of them to his feet. But, placed as they now were, they were considerably sheltered from attack; and before Eleanor could be reached the other three had to be pulled out and disposed of. All four showed fight in the most determined manner, fully realizing what was on foot. Mr. Carden succeeded for a moment in gripping Eleanor. With desperate energy he pulled and strained to drag her out. Laura held her back, and Miss Linden, drawing her clenched fist with all the force she could command, struck the undefended face of the deputy-lieutenant a smashing blow. Blood spourted from

his nose and streamed down his face, covering his shirt front and vest. He loosened his hold and turned sharply on his lady assailant. In vain she shrieked and struggled; he tore her furiously from her hold, and flung her on the side of the road. Mrs. Gough, whose condition of health at the time made a scene like this almost certain death for her, sprang as best she could out of the car, and rushed through the avenue towards the house, screaming for help. A young peasant, named McGrath, was the first to arrive on the scene. He saw Captain Gough's herd at some distance, and shouted to him to hurry—that there was murder going on. Then, with genuine Tipperary vehemence, he dashed into the fray. Had it been a struggle altogether between men, McGrath would doubtless have been perplexed which side to espouse, lest he might by any mischance be striking in behalf of "law and order"—the police, the magistrates, the landlords, or that concatenation of them all, "the Government." But he saw women attacked, and he could make no mistake in hitting hard at their assailants. Mr. Carden returned to the car after hurling Mrs. Linden aside, and renewed his endeavors to drug Eleanor Arbuthnot from her seat. "Eleanor! Eleanor!" he exclaimed, "it is you I want. I know I shall hang for this. My life will be the price;" Laura yet remained with her; and he found he must get rid of the elder sister as he had disposed of Miss Linden. After a long contest he succeeded, and there now remained in the vehicle but the one whose capture was the object of all his efforts. The hapless girl had seen her companions and protectors one by one torn from her side, and now her turn had come. Bravely, nobly, all undaunted, would she fight to the last! She put her arm through a leather hanging strap that was fixed besides the window, and held on for dear life. She struggled frantically against the powerful savage, who wildly pulled and tore at her with all his force. Several times had he succeeded but for the interference, at the most critical moment, of some one of her few defenders outside, for all this time a deadly encounter was proceeding on the road. McGrath his head literally gushed with wounds, Dwyer the coachman, and Smithvict the herd, also bleeding profusely were over and anon despite the greater numbers of the foes, able to make a dash at Mr. Carden, and drive him from his hold. But by testimony of all who saw that scene, not one of them fought so daringly as Miss Linden. Again and again she was flung to the ground by Mr. Carden as often did she spring to her feet and clutch him by the cravat tear his hair by the handful, and pound his face till it bled anew gasping, breathless, almost fainting he had received a fearful blow of a stone on the temple from McGrath—Mr. Carden cried to his ollowers, Cowards! cowards! come on. Why don't you fire fwhy don't you fire? But happily they would not fire though in the carriage close by firearms had been provided. The only one of them who seemed ready to proceed to extremities was Rainsberry. The others as they subsequently complained, had been told that Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot was to be a consenting party to the abduction. When they saw the turn the affair had taken they wished to be well out of it. Every moment showed them more clearly that their necks were being run into halters; and every moment also lessened their chance of escape. Help was now approaching shouts were heard in the distance. The maddening thought forced itself on Mr. Carden that he had failed and must fly. Not readily however, could he be got to realise the astounding fact. His attendants almost forced him into the carriage and like arrow from the bended bow, off it flew two of the finest blood horses in all Munster straining in the traces.

The reader has now some idea of the crime perpetrated by the Lord of Burnane. Well, Mr. Carden was arrested in his castle and brought to trial. He was tried by the Assizes Court of Tipperary, and the rush of visitors, particularly ladies, was so great that the high sheriff took to his bed and gave out that he was very ill and could not see applications for admission. The complaint among the disappointed applicants was loud and long—the "ladies said that they wanted to see that poor mad creature Mr. Carden, dear soul, who had "loved not wisely but too well," and so forth; and it was nothing but downright ill-nature, to be resented to the day of his death, for him, the high sheriff, or Sam Going, his surly "sub," to say the places were already assigned." Well, the trial proceeded before old judge Ball. It was known, we quote Mr. Sullivan again, that great legal contention would arise as to whether Mr. Carden could be said in law to have effected the "abduction," as he had not succeeded in removing the young lady from the car. To guard against mishap the Crown sent up minor indictments for attempted abduction and for aggravated assault. On these also true bills were returned. The jury acquitted the prisoner on the charge of abduction. Next day he was arraigned for the *attempt* to abduct, and was found guilty. A third time, on the following Monday, he was put on trial for a felonious assult on Smithwick, the Rathronan herd. This was very generally felt to be an overdoing of the business by the prosecution, and sympathy with the prisoner was openly expressed on all sides. When the jury this time handed down a verdict of "not guilty," there was "loud cheering" in the court; "the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. More astonishing was the fact that the crowd assembled outside the building—belonging to a class with whom Mr. Carden, as landlord, was no great favourite—gave vent to like demonstrations. Mr. Carden was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Now, what does all this show? Here was an Irish landlord, who had no odour of sanctity about him. He was mad in love and executed a ruffianly scheme to possess himself of the object of his love. He was not an ignorant man. "At the time of the abduction," says Mr. Sullivan, "he was about fifty-four years of age. He was a compactly built, muscular man; about five feet six inches in height; haughty, perhaps it might be said overbearing, with strangers, and not given to forming friendships. Yet he was warmly regarded by his dependants; and, fiercely stern as was his dealing with some of his tenantry, many of them—those who experienced his better qualities—spoke and speak of him in the highest terms. He was educated in England." Compare the feeling in Tipperary towards the Lord of Barnane with that in Orissa towards the Raja of Pooree. The one was a man of four and fifty, educated, and moving in high society. The other is an ignorant boor, herding with low people, and given to *bhang*. The one deliberately planned the abduction of a beautiful and refined lady, attacked her with an armed band, committed grievous assault upon innocent and helpless ladies and men in order to snatch away his darling, and in the attempt shed blood, and would have killed those who came to her rescue if his men had obeyed his command to fire. The other was an ignorant, inexperienced and stolid youth of 24, probably a tool in the hands of his wicked, designing, and heartless companions, and by their advice committed a gross crime the consequences of which he could not calculate or foresee. The people of Tipperary high and low, including his tenants, whom he had wronged sympathized with Mr. Carden, cheered the Jury because they found him "not guilty" of the graver charges brought against him, and convicted him on the minor count. The people of Orissa do not sympathize with the Raja as a man; they feel humiliated in his conviction because of the sanctity with which a superstitious belief has invested him as a representative of the holy Pontiff of the great Jagannath. And because we have ventured to give expression to the general wish of the people of Orissa for a mitigation of the sentence passed upon this unfortunate victim of his own stupidity, some of our contemporaries taunt us with the charge that we have belied our education and character and failed in our duty as a journalist. The *Civil and Military Gazette* for instance says: "Had this suggestion come from one of the superstitious vernacular papers, we should not have thought the matter worth of much notice, but when we find that it is made by the enlightened *Hindoo Patriot* we cannot refrain from comment. That paper, whose editor is supposed to represent all the culture and progress of western ideas as engrafted on the Eastern mind, &c." The writers who inveigh against us in this style forget that it is the foremost duty of the Indian journalist to give expression to the sentiments and wishes of the people, whom he seeks to represent. They also fail to mark the distinction which the people of Orissa make between the Rajah as a man and the Rajah as the Pontiff of Jagannatha. Ignorant and superstitious as they are, surely they have greater reason for sympathy with the Raja of Pooree, because they have been influenced by a religious sentiment, than the people of Tipperary had, who shewed such gushing sympathy with the Lord of Barnane.

THE NEW LOAN.

THE Government of India has again floated a new loan for two crores and a half. The following is the notification on the subject:

Simla, the 27th May 1878.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of four-and-a-half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the Fifteenth day of March and the Fifteenth day of September: the form and conditions of these Notes will be, *mutatis mutandis*, those of the Notes of the Transfer Loan of the First of May 1865, except as to rate of interest and that they will not be discharged before the Fifteenth day of September 1893. No Note will be issued for less than one hundred rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of one hundred rupees,

3. Tenders for the whole or part of the above-named sum of Two-and-a-half Crores of Rupees will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of June next.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Loan."

5. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Comptroller General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, the Twenty-fourth day of June next.

6. Accepted tenders must be paid, in three equal instalments, on the following dates:—

One-third on Monday, the Eighth day of July 1878.

One-third on Thursday, the Eighth day of August 1878.

One-third on Monday, the Ninth day of September 1878.

but the whole or any part of any tender may be paid at any time after its acceptance is notified.

7. Interest upon each payment will be paid in advance, from the date when such payment is received, to the Fifteenth day of September next.

8. Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of any of the Presidency Banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

9. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an Officer in charge of some Government treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller General, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender: this deposit of one or two per centum will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up a cash deposit may, after that the tender in support of which it is made is accepted be replaced by a Government Promissory Note.

10. Scrip receipts for instalments paid will be given by the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment is made: these receipts will, as soon as possible be exchanged for Promissory Notes.

11. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

12. The rate in a tender must not contain a fraction of an anna; if rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate: the amount alloted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

14. The names of the persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, will be posted for general information at the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Notes.—(1.)—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per cent., not the premium or discount: thus;—"102" or "99"; not "Two per cent. Premium," or "One per cent. Discount."

After the lapse of eight years the Government of India has come forward again to borrow money at 4½ per cent interest. In 1870 it borrowed at the same rate, which was also offered for the loans of 1871 and 1872. The credit of Government, however, rose in 1873, and since then it borrowed at 4 per cent. The rate of discount for 4 per cent. papers, which has been prevailing for the last few months has affected the credit of Government, and it has consequently offered 4½ per cent interest. This high rate of interest might have, however, been saved, if England had been faithful to India. An Imperial Guarantee would have obviated the necessity for the Government of India of borrowing money at a high rate of interest. India is an integral part of the British Empire; she is at the service of the imperial country whenever imperial exigencies occur; why should she not then be allowed the benefit of the credit of the latter in times of her need? If the public debt of India were consolidated on the Imperial Guarantee, considerable money might be saved to the Indian exchequer and substantial relief afforded to the Indian tax-payers.

MR. BRIGHT ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

ON the 30th April last Manchester held a Peace Meeting, and Mr. Bright performed the part of High Priest of Peace on that occasion. The "old man eloquent" thundered forth most energetically against H. M's. Government in general, and the Premier in particular. He reviewed in his usual trenchant style the foreign policy of the Government, and then came to the question of the despatch of Indian troops to fight Russia in Europe. He said: "You had that amazing and alarming telegram from Calcutta or Bombay that

I know not how many—now a few thousands, but we are promised it may be scores of thousands Mahomedan soldiers from Calcutta are to be brought to Europe for the purpose, I presume, of fighting, it may be, against the Christian nation of Russia. "(shame!)" But when we asked them a short time ago to lessen their military expenses in India for the purpose of enabling them, by a greater economy, to abolish the duties on your manufactures (hear), the reduction of the armaments was impossible; but now to follow up this policy—this blind and wicked policy (hear, hear)—that is being done, for to-day or yesterday some of these troops were to leave Bombay. That had been done—was being done—which has never been boldly or daringly contemplated by any Prime Minister in past times." With all deference to Mr. Bright we submit he committed two errors in the above. In the first place the Indian soldiers, who compose the Malta contingent, are not all Mahomedans; we do not know what proportion of them profess the Mahomedan faith, but we believe the great majority of them are not of that faith. They are Sikhs, Ghoorkhas, and Hindus. But supposing that they were Mahomedans, surely there was no race feeling involved in the matter. H. M's. Government did not mean that the Mahomedans should be drafted in order to outrage the Christian feeling of Russia or to pander to the religious feelings of Turkey. Such a motive would be simply childish. The object of Government was demonstration of power—Lord Beaconsfield wanted to shew that England had reserve forces at her command in her wide domains throughout the world, which might be called into service at a moment's notice, and which brought together would be equal to any contest. As for the other statement that when the India Reformers agitated for the reduction of the army expenditure of India, they meant to give relief to Manchester by the remission of the cotton duties, it was a sort of clap-trap, which we did not for a moment suspect such a high-minded politician as Mr. Bright would stoop to. It was not a fact. On the contrary men like Mr. Fawcett and others were opposed to the repeal of the cotton duties. Their object was to afford relief to the tax-payers of India by the reduction of military expenditure, and not to curry favour with Cottonopolis. As for the cotton duties Mr. Bright knew well that there was not a greater friend of Manchester in that direction than the late Secretary of State for India, who is now the Minister of Foreign Affairs. We are surprised, we repeat, that Mr. Bright thought fit to make a diversion against the Ministry by appealing to the self-interest of Manchester.

In the main we agree with Mr. Bright in his advocacy of the constitutional right of the House of Commons. He said:

"We have a war just now going on—and rather a troublesome business—on the continent of Africa. Now, apparently, within a very short time the flames of war may be lit and lit by England alone, over two great continents. We shall then be carrying on war, murder (loud cheers), rapine—all the evils which are included in the word war—we shall be carrying on this dreadful game on three of the four continents of the globe. Consider this, you Christian men, who go to your churches and chapels every Sunday, who carry your Bible or your Prayer-book, who listen to those beautiful hymns, who listen often to impressive sermons, who listen to earnest prayers, who have within your souls emotions stirred which too often slumber during the busy activities of the week, so that all this country every Sunday is engaged in this worship and this acknowledgment of Him who was called the Prince of Peace, and yet you have a Government which, on a question which not one of them can define, and for reasons which they yet have never condescended accurately and clearly to specify—you have a Government that would lead this Christian nation to sanguinary, murderous contest over two great continents of the globe. (Cheers.) Is not it extraordinary, if this Government were a Government of truth and fidelity to the people—is it not extraordinary that, knowing as they did know, every man,—Sir Stafford Northcote, of course, in the House of Commons, knew at the very moment he was speaking these smooth words to us and about to allow the House to be closed for three weeks—that orders had been sent out and were being executed for bringing over many thousands of native Mahomedan troops to take part in a war, possibly and probably between this country and Russia? Surely it would have been a right thing to tell us. What is the use of the House of Commons? ("Hear," and cheers.) We might as well—and it would have saved a world of trouble—have lived under a great Government where there was nothing that is called constitutional freedom. We might be living under the great despotism which we exercise in India, or under the much smaller despotism which the Czar exercises in Russia. You have a House of Commons which dare not ask, or if it does ask is denied. I say it is humiliating to the House and insulting to the nation. (Loud cheers.)"

So far we agree with Mr. Bright. The House of Commons had a right to have the fullest information on the subject, but the House itself, we see by a later telegram, has abrogated that right.

Mr. Bright was very bitter against the Government. He thus inveighed against it for opposing the Congress:

"Until lately you have observed in the leading papers that British interests were the things that we were concerned in (Laughter.) I recollect that Mr. Hardy last year in the House of Commons made a fearful speech about British interests. (Renewed laughter.) He asked members, "Who has given us any mandate; have we any mandate from Heaven to enter into a contest with the Government of Turkey?" He threw aside altogether the idea that you could ever go to war to any small extent; even on the threat of war for the sake of liberating millions of population, the only thing—the great thing—for a great nation was to look after its own interests, and in our case our interests are British interests. But what is the state of things now? The British interests dodge has been dropped. (Laughter and prolonged cheers.) Now we are asked to go to war or to prepare for war in defence of what they call European law. (Laughter.) Does anybody understand European law outside these islands? (Laughter.) Europe repudiates our European law. (Renewed laughter.) There is not one of the Powers of Europe at this moment that accepts the objection which we have made; there is not one of them that has put the question to Russia which Russia refuses to answer in our sense; there is not one of them—Germany, Austria, Italy, France—there is not one of them but is willing and anxious to go into the Conference on the terms which Russia has proposed; and we—we, who have the Government always strenuous for peace—are the only Power that objects to it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright thus concluded:

And if we had Mr. Hardy's policy and that of his Government, I fear we should rush into the enormous, the incalculable crime for which language has no word but one which conceals its meaning (hear, hear); but a crime which involves a multitudinous murder, the shedding of torrents of blood over many of the fairest regions of the globe. (Enthusiastic cheers.) I ask you here—it may not be worth while to ask any Conservative here or outside—there must be Conservatives, so called, who vote for Conservative candidates, who have some idea, I trust, beyond that of the mere superiority or success of party—there must be Conservatives—surely, as there are any number of Liberals, who consider great national interests and great truths to be superior to the demands of party (cheers); and I ask them whether they will be led in this career and to this terrible catastrophe by a Minister,—for I hold that I am not describing the policy of the country (hear, hear), I am not even describing the policy of Parliament, I may not be describing even the secret-wished policy of the whole of the Cabinet; I am describing, as far as I can gather it, the policy of a Minister who for 40 years has never yet been known, of his own free will and earnest and liberal mind, to say or do anything in advance of any of those great measures of good and of freedom which have distinguished the legislation of this country. Will you, will the Conservative party, even, seeing the course taken by certainly two of the most eminent of their party—Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby (cheers)—will they be willing at the beck of one man to spread the flames of war over to other continents, South Africa being already disturbed by extensive hostilities between the native population and ourselves? (Cheers.) I do not believe the people are willing to accept the responsibility of vast bloodshed for such a cause (Hear, hear.) I stated the other day at a meeting at Rochdale which I was permitted to address that I thought if a poll were taken of all Free Church and Nonconformist congregations of Great Britain on a Sunday morning, there would be an unusual and unanimous vote in favour of peace. (Cheers.) Let it not be supposed for a moment that I wished to insinuate there were no congregations of Churchmen, and no Churchmen of the established bodies of Scotland or in England, who are in favour of peace; but they, as you know, are more allied in sentiment with the Executive than we are—more accustomed to be docile and to listen and to submit; but I suspect, if it were put even to them, there would be by no means that unanimous vote in favour of the policy of the Government and of the war to which that policy leads which some persons think is likely to be obtained. Now, my consolation and my hope is in this—that the love of justice as I believe, the love of mercy and of peace, is not dead in the minds of Englishmen. (Cheers.) I wish that it may grow and may strengthen from day to day, and that, growing and strengthening, it may baffle policy which I believe is hateful in the sight of Heaven (Cheers), which to my mind is profoundly wicked, and which I feel certain, beyond all possibility of doubt, is a policy which is hostile, and may if persisted in be fatal, to the greatest and highest interests of the Empire. (Prolonged cheering.)

It was a most powerful speech. In stirring words Mr. Bright appealed to the hearts of his audience, who responded to him with loud cheers. But we doubt whether the English nation at large go with Mr. Bright on this subject. The feeling seems to be that the national prestige is at stake, and although we believe the British nation neither likes nor loves Lord Beaconsfield, it feels and believes that he is striving to keep up the name and fame of England as a first-class Power, and that therefore all that he says or does in that respect deserves the support of the nation. This, we are satisfied, is the secret of Lord Beaconsfield's success.

THE TRANSFER OF OCCUPANCY RIGHT.

THE Government of Bengal publishes in the last *Calcutta Gazette* a letter to the British Indian Association suggesting the recognition of the right of the occupancy ryot as a transferable tenure. We give below the Government letter on the subject:

"The Lieutenant-Governor will not enter into a discussion of the theory enunciated by the Association, to the effect, that the creation of the occupancy tenure by Act X of 1859 was an encroachment upon the rights of the landlords under the permanent settlement, though he considers this open to question, both historically and legally; but he desires me to point out that, as a matter of fact, the transferable character of these tenures has been affirmed by local custom in very many districts; nor has it ever been held or alleged that such a transfer implies the recognition in the ryot of any rights amounting, as the Association put it, to co-proprietorship. The tenure is transferred as an occupancy tenure, and the landlord has the same remedies against the new tenant, and the same powers of enhancement that he had against the old.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand that the Association propose to interfere with local custom, where this has recognized the transferable character of occupancy tenures; but they propose to limit the recognition in other cases to tenures sold in execution at the request of the zemindars. Now, apart from the fact that the existence in many places of a local custom of wider application than the direct provisions of the law is likely to lead to conflicts of evidence in the courts, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the suggestions of the Association are open to question from another point of view. It is probable that in most instances occupancy tenures sold in execution of decrees will be brought in by the decreeholder, the zemindar himself. In that case the tenure would practically lose its characteristics and lapse into the residuum of the zemindar's "khamar" or "nij-jote," being broken up and re-let in portions on such terms as the zemindar chose to exact. A large landlord persistently following out the policy of buying up such tenures, would probably very soon change the whole face of his property, and reduce his tenantry generally to the condition of mere tenants-at-will. The Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that this is a policy which the Government can properly be asked to support. In many parts of the country the consequences might be serious both for Government and the zemindars.

On the other hand, it does not appear that the general recognition of the transferability of the occupancy tenure would have any injurious effect upon the position of the zemindars, while it would certainly tend to improve the condition of their tenantry, and to give them a greater interest in the improvement of their lands. The Lieutenant-Governor can imagine nothing so calculated to improve the system of cultivation and the value of an estate, as permanency and security of the ryot's tenure. The zemindars fully appreciate the value of security of their own tenure, and justly attribute to it the most beneficial results, but appear to be unable to see the advantage of extending it to the lower grades of holding. The provision that all such transfers must be registered in the zemindar's Sherishta, and that no transfer of a fractional part of a jote need be recognised, would protect the landlord's legitimate rights—while, as before remarked, the transfer would carry with it all the liabilities and incidents of the occupancy tenure.

If after securing transferability of tenure to the occupancy ryot (a right which he already possesses by custom in many parts of the country), provision were made in the law to prevent his converting himself into a mere middleman, and for strictly regulating the character of the sub-letting to which an occupancy ryot must limit himself, it would seem that a great improvement would be effected in the law of tenant-right in Bengal, such as would tend to raise the value of property, and increase the landlord's security for his rent.

I am to ask that the Association will consider the last part of their letter under notice, with reference to the foregoing remarks."

It would have been fair, if the letter of the British Indian Association on the subject had been published simultaneously. The public would have then had both sides of the question before it and would have been in a position to come to a fair conclusion. We will however supply the omission of the Government. The British Indian Association was invited by the Government of Bengal to express its opinion on certain proposals made by it to the Government of India for the purpose of simplifying the procedure for the recovery of rent. In discussing the question of execution of decrees for arrears of rent the Association made the following remarks:

As regards execution of decrees the present law, the Committee are of opinion, is very unsatisfactory.

It provides the following remedies :—(1) sale of moveable property ; (2) sale of immoveable property (3) attachment of person ; (4) eviction. The first remedy is useless as the ryot has not as a rule much valuable moveable property ; what he has can be easily concealed or transferred. The second is applicable only where the custom of the place does not recognize the sale of the defaulting occupancy tenure, or rather where the decree-holder does not choose to sell the tenure in execution. The third is more expensive than remunerative. The fourth can be enforced only when the claim is for the balance remaining due at the end of the year and it has consequently a very limited effect.

The difficulty of the suitor as is well known begins as soon as he obtains a decree. While retaining the several remedies provided under the existing law the Committee would recommend the following modifications. They would suggest the sale of the occupancy tenure in satisfaction of a decree for arrears of rent whether such sale is recognized by local usage or not. Of course it will be in the option of the zemindar to have recourse to this remedy or not : but where the zemindar adopts the remedy the tenure once so sold should be declared a transferable tenure. It will not be equitable to confer upon the occupancy ryot an absolute right of transfer. The occupancy ryot as defined in Act X of 1859 had no existence in the permanent settled regulations ; the status given him is a direct encroachment upon the rights of the landlord as guaranteed by the permanent settlement ; but Act X declares the occupancy tenure which the legislature evidently intended should be enjoyed by the immediate cultivator only heritable but not transferable. This view of the law has been repeatedly held by the High Court, Thus : "A right of occupancy is an hereditary right but it is not necessarily a transferable right. It was not the intention of the legislature when passing Act X of 1859 to alter the nature of the jote and convert a nontransferable jote into a transferable one merely because a ryot had held it for twelve years and thereby acquired a right of occupancy."—*Ajoodhya Prasad T. W. R.* 528 (*F B.*) In another case it was held " that, though the law recognized the holding of the father or other person through whom the ryot inherits as the holding of the ryot it does not recognize the right of a transferree to be identical with that of the transferrer. (2) It is only when occupancy is inherited that the occupancy of the predecessor is considered as the occupancy of the tenant in possession. Unless, therefore the tenant held a transferabe tenure, the sale by him of his jote to another party, without the consent of the landlord, would not transfer to the perchaser any right of occupancy which the seller might have possessed, or enable the present occupant to plead that the period of his possession joined to that of the former tenant gave him a prescriptive right of occupancy."—*Watson and Co., T. W. R.* 395 *Loch and Macpherson JJ.* But a transfer which had been recognised by the landlord would be valid *Chunder Coomar Roy* 6 *W R*, 190. Again, in delivering judgment of a full Bench in appeal, Nurendra Narain Roy *v* Essan Chunder Sen, Chief Justice Couch remarks :—

"It is a right to be enjoyed only by the person who holds or cultivates and pays the rent, and has done so for a period of twelve years. It does not speak of his acquiring a right which he might, having acquired it, transfer or make use of as a subject of property ; but it seems intended to secure to a ryot who has cultivated or held for twelve years a continuance of his cultivation or holding as long as he pays the rent. And the provision at the end of the section by which the holding of a father or other person from whom the ryot inherits is to be deemed the holding of the ryot supports this construction ; for it appears to show that, except in that particular case, the holding must be entirely by the person who claims the right. This is a law which imposes a restriction upon the proprietory right of the zemindar or landlord, and a ryot cannot claim under it anything more than the words clearly give to him. There are not here, in my opinion, words of so doubtful a meaning that we should consider whether it would be just or equitable that the ryot should have the power to transfer. The ordinary construction of the word appears to me to be that the right is only to be in the person who has occupied for twelve years, and it was not intended to give any right of property which could be transferred." Further : "Now if a ryot having a right of occupancy endeavours to transfer it to another person, and in fact quits his occupation and ceases himself to cultivate or hold the land, it appears to me that he may be rightly considered to have abandoned his right, and that nothing is left in him which would prevent the zemindar from recovering the possession from the person who claims under the transfer. And not only may he be considered to have abandoned it, but if the right which is given by the law is one which exists only so long as he holds or cultivates the land, when he ceases to do that by selling his supposed right and putting another in his place, his right is gone and cannot stand in the way of the landlord's recovering possession. If it were not so, the law would become nugatory. The position of things would be that the transfer by the ryot involves, and gives the transferree no right to the possession ; but the ryot could not recover possession from the transferree, as he would be bound by his act of transfer ; nor could the landlord recover possession because the outstanding right in the ryot would be in the way. The result would be that, although the transfer is invalid, the transferree would be able to keep possession and to set the landlord at defiance. I think in this case it may be considered either the ryot has abandoned his right altogether, and therefore it cannot be set up as an answer to the suit by the landlord for possession ; or that his right has ceased has been put an end to, because it existed only so long as the ryot himself continued to hold or cultivate the land."

Such being the case, it would be diametrically opposed to the provisions of the permanent settlement and those of Act X of 1859 which has created the occupancy ryot to vest him with the status of co-proprietor or the absolute right of transfer. The case would be different if the zemindar should voluntarily recognize the transferable right by selling the occupancy tenure in execution of a decree for arrear of rent or by according his consent to private sale. Even then a Full Bench of the High Court has ruled that—

"A zemindar who has obtained a decree for arrears of rent of a transferable tenure is entitled to sell the tenure ; and a person who has obtained a transfer of such tenure which he has not registered and cannot show a sufficient cause for not registering it is bound by the sale and cannot set up a title which he has acquired by a previous sale."

We have now placed before the reader both sides of the question. We will take a future opportunity to discuss the very important point mooted by the Government of Bengal.

FAMINE MORTALITY.

We have over and over said that the real extent of the mortality will never be known. The registration of deaths is very defective in this country, and the means for obtaining accurate statistics on the subject are very scanty. This Sir Richard Temple admits in his minute reviewing the Famine Relief operations in Bombay last year. He says : "The consideration of the mode and extent of relief afforded leads us to consider the question as to what has been the probable mortality. Much attention has been continuously given to the ascertainment of this. There is a Sanitary Commissioner, and under him a staff of sanitary officers (medical), and a system of mortuary registration in every village. The system has been growing up for some years. That it much depends on the co-operation of people, and that it never has a fair chance with a population like ours, so extraordinarily unsuited for business of this sort, must be admitted—it is confessedly imperfect, but during the year 1877 it has been better than usual, owing to the increased attention given to it." A statement has been given showing the mortality according to this system of registration in each of the distressed districts during the year 1877 up to the end of September (the latest date for which the returns are to hand) as compared with that of the average in corresponding months of the preceding five years and of the year 1876. From this statement it would appear that the mortality during the nine months ending 30th September 1877 being only 3·9 per cent. was not considerably above what is believed to be an average rate. Even in ordinary times the annual ratio of mortality may be about 3 per cent. ; indeed, 3·5 is the exact average ratio taken from the sanitary records. The official returns are thus utterly unreliable and useless. Sir Richard Temple himself admits "that the mortality returned for 1877 is much greater than that returned for the preceding five years and for the immediately preceding year 1876. But the mortality thus returned for the five years, and also for the immediately preceding year, is incredibly low, being only 1·6 and 1·8 per cent., and must be wrong—the error doubtless arising from imperfections in the registration, which thus vitiate the comparison. As stated above, the registration is comparatively a new thing just emerging from its infancy and is even yet but imperfectly developed. It has been much improved of late especially during 1877, by reason of the increased vigilance directed towards the subject of mortality. There is no use in comparing the 332,839 of 1877 with the 134,534 of the five years, or the 151,559 of the year 1876, because the latter sums, namely 134,534 and 151,559, are manifestly below the reality." His Excellency adds : "It is impossible to give any accurate notion of the number of deaths among those who wandered about the country, and those who emigrated to places distant from their homes. Such deaths would often occur in the jungles, or in spots remote from human habitation, and would hardly be reported. But we are constrained to believe that they must have been numerous." This is true. The only truth known is that the real truth about famine mortality will never be known.

An independent testimony to the fearful rate of famine mortality comes from Bombay. There was a Committee called the Khandesh and Deccan Famine Relief Committee, which has published a final report of its operations. The Committee deputed an agent to collect statistics of famine mortality within the area of its operations. The *Times of India* has given a summary of these statistics, which we quote below :

"On the 21st March he (the agent) visited the village of Sidewadi in the Panderpoor talooka and went from house to house. The population before and after the famine, or when it was officially supposed to be over was :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Sidwadi 30th July 1876	216	215	246
„ „ 1877	120	129	158

Out of 137 houses in the villages 52 were utterly deserted, and he has forwarded a list of the late owners who have entirely disappeared. He then made a house to house inspection of 21 different houses. The inhabitants of about one-half were living on grass seeds and husks, the grass seeds giving them a peculiar swollen appearance in the body though the rest of the person was emaciated. We may hope that these 21 houses were a bad sample but at all events we will not touch on what he says as to the struggle of the inhabitants of the other houses to meet the assessment. In a neighbouring little village out of a total of 15 houses standing 8 were deserted. Dozens of villages are given but we can only of course pick out a few indiscriminately here and there. On the 25th March the agent visited Vadval, 10 miles from Sholapore. Out of 55 houses 25 were deserted. Five miles further on he came to Nani, the comparative populations were as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	153	152	97
„ „ 1877 ...	57	56	12

Out of 72 houses 38 are now roofless and crumbling to dust. A list of the deserted houses in this and two neighbouring villages are in the hands of the Committees. The agent describes the people as mainly living on grass-seeds. At Hulgunki in the Indi talooka the comparative populations were :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	151	129	122
„ „ 1877 ...	77	71	73

Since the latter date there had been 44 deaths and only one birth. Out of 70 houses 32 were deserted. At Agasnal the population stood :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	101	97	157
„ „ 1877 ...	71	51	86

Since July 1877 there had been 58 deaths, while only one child was born, and this child had subsequently died. The first visit to Kaladgi yielded better returns. At Jumnal in the Bijapur talooka the population stood :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	368	410	542
„ „ 1877 ...	305	336	404

Out of 249 houses only 22 were deserted. But there had only been 2 births to 142 deaths in the subsequent eight months. This comparative immunity was due to its situation on the Dome River. Very much more disastrous returns are given for scores of villages. For instance at Balgadi in the Bagulkote talooka :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	117	125	124
„ „ 1877 ...	54	40	38

with 1 birth to 5 deaths since last July. At Belgi :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
31st July 1876 ...	1,363	1,505	922
„ „ 1877 ...	1,107	1,190	470

with 30 births and 375 deaths since July.

But this extraordinary contrast between the birth-rate and death-rate, supposing always these statistics

to be accurate—and we devoutly trust they can be contradicted—is clearly shown in the following table referring to the Mudebshal talooka (151 villages) :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Population on 31st July 1876.	25,679	26,863	31,209
Population on 31st July 1877.	20,053	21,143	22,426

showing a loss of 20,129 persons out of 83,751 in twelve months, or 24 persons out of every hundred.

1877.	Deaths.	Births.
August	793	50
September	876	51
October	763	42
November	929	24
December	444	36
1878.		
January	239	30
February	73	14

The average annual birth-rate in this talooka is one to every 16·7 of population, and the birth-rate should, of course, slightly predominate over the death-rate. The following table or rather a table of which this is a summary, was laid before the Committee :—

Date of visit 1878.	Name of the village.	Population on the 31st of July 1876.	Population on the 31st of July 1877.	Loss P. C. in 12 months.	Death since 31st of July 1877.	Birth since 31st July 1877.
March—						
16th...	Sidewadi...	677	407	39.9	29	2
„	Ghurniki..	358	288	19.5	...	...
18th...	Tavasi ...	1,694	933	44.9	60	8
„	Manapur .	475	346	27	28	1
25th...	Wadagbal.	313	212	32.3	45	2
„	Nani ..	402	125	68.9	7	0
„	Takli ..	832	682	18	57	2
26th...	Hulgunki .	402	221	45	44	0
„	Agasnal ...	355	209	41.1	58	1
30th...	Jumnal ...	1,320	1,045	20.8	142	2
31st...	Karjal ...	945	595	37	63	1
April—						
1st ...	Bulgadi ...	366	132	63 9	5	0
„	Bilgi ..	4,554	3,481	23.5	375	30
„	Kontikal..	...	...	...	35	0
„	Sidapur...	1,503	1,002	33.3	106	5

This shows that the average percentage of loss of population from 31st July 1876 to 31st July 1877 was 31·8; or from the 31st of July 1876 up to the 31st March 1878 39·76 per cent. of the original population. Other tables show that the average percentage of deserted houses is 25 ; and the average percentage of the loss of bullocks from the 31st July 1876 to 31st July 1877 is only 62."

The above we think is nearer the truth than the returns of Government. Of course the report of the Khandeish and Deccan Famine Committee embraces a limited area, and it might be that the rate of mortality within that area was greater than it was throughout the presidency. But the average struck in the Government report as Sir Richard Temple admits must be much below the reality. It will be for the Famine Commission to enquire into and report whether this dreadful loss of life could not have been prevented by timely and comprehensive measures of relief. If one-fourth of the population has been really carried away by the Famine in the distressed tracts, that fact is a cruel commentary on the foresight, energy, and activity of the Government.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE PARIS Exibition of 1870 is an event of which the civilized world may well be proud. If Peace has triumphs no less renowned than War, France has achieved a signal triumph of Peace in this Exhibition. We are glad to learn that the Indian Section of the Exibition has proved a grand success, thanks to the lively interest taken by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says:—"As of the Exhibition generally, it is especially true of the British Indian section that it is the most complete and best arranged exposition of the natural products, arts, and manufactures of India that has ever been made either in London or Paris. In sumptuousness it exceeds even the Indian contributions to the great Exhibition of 1851, while its more thoroughly scientific and artistic arrangement is its distinguishing characteristic. The Indian section in general effect has always been an eyesore in every International Exhibition, whereas the present Indian Court is one of the most beautiful and striking features in the Paris Exhibition." The success of the British Indian Court is said to be entirely due to the effective way in which these presents have been arranged and to the unique *coup d'œil* presented by the Court itself.

WE ARE glad to see that Mr. Pellew's scheme of the Selimabad Sluice bids fair to succeed. A meeting was held in Utterparah on Sunday, the 26th ultimo, presided over by Mr. Pellew, and the following sums were subscribed on the spot :

	Rs.
Baboo Upendra Nath Bhuttacharjee, ...	550
„ Pyari Mohun Mookerjee, ...	250
„ Rajkisto Banerjee, ...	150
„ Kurroonamoye Banerjee, ...	50
„ Shama Churn Koar, ...	100
„ Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, ...	150
„ Gopikisto Gossain ..	200
„ Lokenath Chatterjee, ...	100
„ Bedu Bhusan Banerjee, ...	50
„ Tariny Churan Chatterjee, ...	50
„ Haran Chunder Gangoolee, ...	50
„ Koylas Nath Chunder, ...	50
„ Shama Churn Mookerjee, ...	25
„ Shama Churn Gangoolee, ...	10
„ Motial Mookerjee, ...	10
Ryots of Kishtopore through Babu Bijoy Kissen Mookerjee, ...	100
Do of Kuhkurbati through Do ...	100
Baboo Hem Chunder Gossain, ...	200
„ Thakurdass Gossain ..	50
„ Nobin Chunder Nundee, ...	20
„ Protap Chandra Mullik throough Baba Loke Nath Chatterjee, ...	100
„ Shumbhoo Chundra Chatterjee, ...	20
„ Ramdhun Khan, ...	100
„ Annoda Prosad Kundoo. ..	100
Srimuttee Komola Kamine Debya, ...	50
Baboo Barahi Dass Sircar, ..	100
Total,	2635

Meetings we are told will be soon held in Bhastara, Mahanad, and other parts of the Hooghly district for the purpose of collecting subscriptions.

DR. CHARLES has not been a day too early in adopting measures for checking the progress of small-pox, which is raging epidemically in Calcutta this year. We are glad to notice that vaccinators in groups are inspecting almost every village of the native town and making house-to-house visitation. But some of the vaccinators, it has been brought to our notice, hvae been working in a way, which is ill-calculated to fulfil the generous intentions of the Superintendent General. A little tact, judgment, conciliation and courtesy would go a great way towards overcoming the prejudices of obtuse and obdurate recusants. Some of these vaccinators meet with repulse be cause they begin with the query, generally put in a gruff manner, how many persons of the house have died from small-pox this year, and such a question naturally causes pain and irritation and evokes opposition. Then there was a hue and cry raised in a bustee in Moddun Mitter's Lane the other day, because the manner of some of the vaccinators showed that they would go to the length of using force. Surely this is not the way to win over ignorant and prejudiced people.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Bengal Government has at last done something to improve the position and prospects of the subordinate branch of the Uncovenanted Medical Service. The Native or Bengali class doctors formerly used to receive pay from Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 35 after 14 years' service ; the Government has now resolved that if they possess the qualification of English knowledge, their pay will commence with Rs. 25 rising to Rs. 55, and that they will be permitted to draw extra allowances for extra duties, which they were however not allowed to do under the old rules. Then the Military students or hospital assistants as they are called will be restricted to military appointments, and the Bengali class doctors will be employed in all civil stations within the Bengal territories, and as much near the homes of the incumbents as practicable. The Government wishes to encourage a knowledge of English in the Bengali class doctors, and hence the increased scale of pay. Will nothing be done to improve the position and prospects of the Assistant Surgeons ? We repeat for the hundredth time that they are the worst paid servants of the Crown in India.

THE MURDERER of Mr. Cooper at Bhamo has been convicted and sentenced to be hanged. We give below the confession of the Naik, who murdered him :

I am a Naique and was so appointed by the predecessors of the Political Agent. On the 6th instant (B. E.) the Jamadr Tipulain wishing to have his brother promoted as Naique, and the Political Agent listening to the Jemadar, fined me 5 Rupees for not keeping proper guard, and assaulted me by pushing and driving me down. Being ashamed because my character was lowered I, with a gun, shot the Political Agent in the breast while he was seated on a chair reading. Not long after I shot dead also the Jemadar Tipulain and sepoy Tee-poo.

Revenge, says my Lord Bacon, is wild justice.

BENIGHTED Madras seems to be in advance of the other provinces of the empire in the matter of technical education. It appears from the last annual report of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, that there are three Industrial schools and one Agricultural College in that Presidency. We take from *Native Opinion* the following particulars regarding these schools The first school is called the School of the Industrial arts. It has been in existence for several years ; it is the result of the amalgamation of the School of Arts opened by Dr. A. Hunter in 1850 with the School of Industry which he had founded in 1851. The course of instruction adopted in this school is as follows : I. Free hand drawing from copies. II. Linear or Geometrical drawing, elementary mechanical and plan drawing. III. Plane perspective. IV. Drawing from models and nature V. Tinting plans monochrome, elementary water-colouring. Pottering, casting, engraving &c. are also taught. The second school is the School of Ordnance Artificers established in 1840 by Captain Maitland, and formally adopted as a Government Institution in 1855. This school is intended to raise the men of the Ordnance Artificers' Company from mere odinary workmen to superior mechanics, by combining theoretical with practical instruction. The subjects taught in this school are principally mathematics, the steam engine, and machinery. Instruction is also given in surveying and levelling. The men trained in this school are selected for higher appointments in the Ordnance as well as in the Public Works, Revenue Survey, and other Departments. The third Industrial School was established in the Black Town in 1874. There the boys are taught Carpentering, Shoe-making, Lithography, Book-binding, Compounding medicines, and Iron work; also Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammer and Drawing. It is intended chiefly for the benefit of the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians. Madras is the only Presidency in which an attempt at agricultural education has been made. There are model and experimental farms at Sydapett. The question of imparting agricultural education in connection with these farms engaged the attention of the local Government for some years past and a scheme of instruction was sanctioned in 1876. This scheme is now in operation in Sydapett, which has a farm of 280 acres. The institution is directly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and students are admitted into it from all parts of the country. Practical agriculture is the primary subject of study, and instruction is given in such portions of Chemistry, Geology, Meteorology, Botany &c. as bear upon it. A matriculated student is admitted without further examination ; all other candidates for admission are subject to a preliminary test. The course of instruction extends over three years Of the students, who pass successfully at the first year's studentship examination, twenty four are selected to fill stipendiary studentships ; landowners and others may enter students at the Institution under the same rules, provided the stipends are paid regularly one month in advance to the Superintendent of the Government Farm. Agricultural Colleges of this description ought to be established in all the provinces. India is an agricultural country, and too much attention cannot be paid to the improvement of agriculture.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Opium report of the Board of Revenue for 1876-77. The Government censures the Board for delay in the

submission of the report. The Resolution gives some interesting facts and figures. We are told that in both Behar and Benares Agencies fears were entertained in the middle of the season that the crop would be seriously injured by continuous wet weather and high winds. But contrary to all expectations, the outturn was remarkably large in quantity, though of a singularly low consistence. This feature of low consistence was common to all parts of the producing area. As regards cultivation, the chief difference between the two Agencies it is stated is the large extent of non-irrigated area in Behar. North of the Ganges, in Behar, the area is as a rule not irrigated, and a wet season is deemed more favorable than a dry one. In a dry season large advances have to be made in this tract on account of temporary wells. Some experiments in improved cultivation were made at the instance of Mr. Scott but they have not proved successful. The Lieutenant Governor remarks: "Reviewing the operations as a whole, it can hardly be said that they have produced any results commensurate with the expenditure involved. Mr. Scott has prepared a Manual of Opium Husbandry, which can hardly fail to be instructive to the officers of the Opium Department; but his experiments have not elucidated the problem of the origin of popyy blight, and have exercised no influence over the traditional methods of culitivation in vogue among the ryots." The purchase of Nepal opium at a price uniform with that paid to cultivators in British territory was sanctioned during the year. There appears to be some reason for thinking that poppy cultivation is on the increase in the Nepal Terai, for the quantity of the drug brought in for sale in the Behar Agency rose from 243 maunds in 1875-76 to 627 maunds during the past year, while the proportion of the amount which was found to be adulterated had considerably diminished. The question of the export of opium from Nepal through British territory under passes granted to traders by the Government of the Punjab is now under consideration.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following evidence of Sir W. Gull on alcohol before the Lords' Select Committee on Intemperance:

"I think that instead of flying to alcohol, as many people do when they are exhausted, they might very well drink water, or that they might very well take food, and would be very much better without the alcohol. If I am fatigued with over-work personally, my food is very simple! I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. I have had a very large experience and I believe it is a very good and true experience.

"I should join issue at once with those people who believe that intellectual work cannot be so well done without wine or alcohol. I should deny that proposition and hold the very opposite. It is one of the commonest things in English society that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly it is even very difficult to observe. There is a great deal of injury done to health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds and alcohol in its various shapes even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of tissues; it spoils the health, and it spoils the intellect.

"I think, as a rule, you might stop the supply of alcohol at once without injury. It is said, in some cases, the brain has entirely gone from leaving drink off suddenly; but that is fallacious, the brain may have gone from previous habits. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol leaving out of view the fact that it is a frequent source of crime of all descriptions. I am persuaded that lecturers should go about the country lecturing to people of the middle and suppermiddle classes upon the disadvantages of alcohol as it is daily used.

"I do not see any good in leaving off drink by degrees. If you are taking poison in to the blood, I do not see the advantage of diminishing the degrees of it from day to day. That point has been frequently put to me by medical men; but my reply has been, "If your patient were poisoned by arsenic, would you still go on putting in the arsenic?"

"I should say, from my experience, that alcohol is the most destructive agent that we are aware of in this country.

We would strongly recommend our young men, who think that wine is essential to intellectual work, to follow Sir W. Gull's advice. If our own experience is worth any thing, we can tell them that in this country intellectual labour requires no alcoholic stimulant.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has addressed the following circular to the conductors of the vernacular papers in Bengal:

No. A. T. 14

From Horace A Cockerell, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments,

To the Publisher of——————
Dated Darjeeling, the 6th May 1878.

Judicial.

Sir

In forwarding to you a translation of Act IX of 1878 "for the better control of publications in the Oriental languages," the provisions of which have been extended to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the provisions of this Act, which has been necessitated by the defamatory and seditious language of many of the vernacular papers in India, may receive your most careful attention. His Honor hopes that it may in future be unnecessary in the province of Bengal to enforce against any member of the Vernacular Press its provisions; but I am to notify to you that it is not the intention of Government that this Act should remain a dead letter, and that seditious language, hostile to the Government and calculated to excite against it hatred and contempt, or maliciously defamatory of native chief and officials, will undoubtedly cause action to be at once taken against the offending journal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,
C. MACAULAY
For Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

But the Government also owes a duty to the Vernacular Press. It ought to assist the Vernacular papers with correct information and official papers. We do hope that the Government will take measures, such as we suggested the other day, to place its relations with the Vernacular Press on a satisfactory footing.

THE NIGHT-SOIL depot case against the Calcutta Municipality was heard by the Senior Magistrate on Wednesday last. Before proceeding with the case the Magistrate expressed an opinion that under section 39 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, he had no power to entertain the complaint against the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the Commissioners for the town of Calcutta as they were public servants, and that it was necessary that the sanction of the Government should be obtained. The section runs as follows:

"A complaint of an offence of which any Judge or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of Government, is accused as such Judge or public sarvant shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate except with the previous sanction or under the direction of the Government or of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government or of some court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government. No such Judge or public servant shall unless with the previous sanction of the Government be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty. The Government may in any case or class of cases prescribe the person by whom and the manner in which the prosecution is to be conducted and may specify the court before which the trial shall be held. In this section the expression "Government" means either the local Government or the Governor-General in Council and the expressions "Judge" and "public servant" have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code."

Mr. Gasper, counsel for the prosecution, contended that the section did not apply in the present case, as the Corporation as a body was indicted, and that it could not be said that the Corporation was a servant removable by the Government. Afterwards it was decided that this point should be referred to the High Court for opinion. The following evidence was then taken:

Dr. W. H. Jones sworn said:—I was in charge of the Park Street Dispensary situated in number 59, South Collinga I have given over charge of the dispensary as I am about to leave the country. I am aware of the existence of a night soil depot to the north of our dispensary. It is about a stone's throw from it. I lived and still live in the dispensary. I have had communication with Mr. Beeby the barrister, in reference to this depot. The nuisance emanating from the depot led to the communication. The nuisance consists of an offensive smell emanating from the depot I get it very strongly occasionally when the wind blows from the north. I cannot say that the smell proved beneficial to the residents of the vicinity for small-pox and cholera has greatly increased. The depot has vitiated the air of the neighbourhood, and my opinion is that the increase of cholera might be attributed to the depot. I have experienced the nuisance at times I might state to the court that I have cases where persons fainting are brought to the dispensary and if the air is vitiated it has a deliterious effect. The dispensary is a public one. In my opinion the nuisance is injurious to health.

To the Court—Once or twice a day when the wind blows from north I am incommoded. The smell is very offensive it is unbearable. In my opinion all the small-pox cases that occur in the neighbourhood of this depot are likely to end fatally.

Cross-examined.—The distance between the dispensary and the depot is within thirty yards. There is a small plot of ground and a small lane between the dispensary and the depot. I have been in charge and resided in the dispensary for the last two or three years. I have no distinct recollection as to when I first noticed the nuisance. Before the commencement of this year I do not recollect of having cause to complain of this nuisance. There are a large collection of native huts to the south of the dispensary.

To the Court.—In my opinion the depot vitiates the atmosphere so as to make it obnoxious to the health of persons passing by. From my limited knowledge of the locality I can say that many cases of cholera have proved fatal in consequence of this depot.

It is stated that at this stage of the proceedings the case was adjourned to Saturday week, the Magistrate expressing a hope that "the matter would be settled in the meantime out of court." We hope not. The matter is of great importance to the Municipality. This case is a typical one; if the depot is a nuisance in Shuriff Dufftry's Lane, it is equally so in other parts of the town, and if the former be closed, the others must be closed. Let a judicial decision be recorded on the question raised whether the depot is a nuisance or not, and then the path of the Municipal Commissioners will be cleared; otherwise they will be placed in a very false position.

WE ARE requested to mention that a Special General Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held on Wednesday next at 5 P. M., at which the Secretary will announce the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 from Babu Kally Kissen Tagore for the improvement of the Laboratory of the Association.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
H. H. The Thakore Shaheb of Bhownaggur,.....	13	4	0
Honorary Secretary Buxar Book Club,.....	13	4	0
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Secretary Sonatan Dhurmo Rokhiny Sobha. Simla...	13	4	0
Dalputbhai Bhagobhai Esq. Ahmedabad,.....	3	4	0
Baboo Woomachurn Mittra, Hooghly,.....	8	2	0
,, Monohurylal Shome, Chinsurah.....	4	8	0
,, Jogobundoo Das, Krishnaghur.....	6	10	0
,, Parbuttychurn Mittra, Nyehatty.....	10	0	0
,, Kadarnath Ghose, Barielly.....	6	10	0
,, Luckhynarain Das, Cuttuck.....	26	8	0
,, Gobindchundra Ghosal, Nagoda.....	13	4	0
,, Anundnath Roy, Dinagepore.....	13	4	0
,, Shamsoondar Shahi, Manja—.....	13	4	0
,, Bhuanlal, Jallai.....	10	0	0
,, Gopeemohun Roy, Nagore.....	13	4	0
,, Greesh Chunder Bhudder, Bhoobooah.....	10	0	0
,, Surbessar Mojoomdar, Mymensingh.....	0	12	0
,, Ramlal Mookarjee, Boinchee.....	13	4	0
,, Obenashchunder Chowdory, Kulia.....	13	4	0
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,, Ashinikoomar Gooha, Korimgunge.....	13	4	0
,, Mohimchunder Chatterjee, Chandpore.....	1	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 22, 1878.

GENERAL—Baboo Poresh Nath Sookul, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, is appointed to be Manager of the Satkhira Ward's Estate, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, *vice* Baboo Hurry Chaitunya Ghose.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigaon, Rungpore, on privilege leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, *vice* Mr. H. G. Sharp.

Mr. A. J. Primrose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. R. S. Collier, or until further orders.

The following Assistant Magistrates and Collectors are appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—

Mr. R. H. Anderson, *vice* Mr. F. R. S. Collier.
,, D. Cameron, *vice* Mr. A. J. Primrose.

Baboo Isur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for a rifle-range for the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Corps at Bailghurria, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is transferred to Julpigoree.

The Services of Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of this Government.

Moulvi Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Patna district.

Mr J. C. Veasey, who reported his return from furlough on the 26th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 13th instant, to enable him to join his appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Baboo Kali Prosunno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sahabad, is allowed leave for six months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, Mr. C. T. Buckland, who was, under orders of the 26th March 1877, appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which the resignation of Mr. A. Money, C.B., takes effect.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Presidency Division, *vice* Mr. C. T. Buckland.

Mr. Halliday will continue to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Whenfield, Magistrate and Collector Second Grade, on furlough, is promoted to the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, is promoted to the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. E. H. Whenfield.

Mr. Worsley will continue to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr, F. W. J. Rees, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is promoted to the Third Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. C. F. Worsley.

Mr. Rees will continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon-Major R. Harvey is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Bankoora, *vice* Mr. H. C. Connolly, resigned, but will continue to act as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon Major J. M. Coates, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Devendra Nath Roy is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the Management of the Ruthgora Charitable Dispensary, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Bama Churn Chatterjee.

JUDICIAL.—Moulvi Syed Moazzim Hossein, Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kooshtea, Pubna and Chooadangah, is allowed leave for fourteen days under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Akhoy Coomar Sen, B.L., is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif of Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shumbhoo Chunder Dey or until further orders.

Baboo Upendro Nath Bose, B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Tajpore, in the district of Dhurbhunga, during the absence, on leave of Baboo Ramyad Lall, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—Baboo Mohendronath Bose, an Additional Moonsif of Burrisal, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-six days under Rule 1, Section 31, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Soshee Bhooshun Chartterjee, a Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave of absence for a month under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant, or from any subsequent date.

IRRIGATION.—The following Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for general information :—

The resignation of his appointment by Mr. T. B. Stoney, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is accepted, with effect from 31st March 1878,

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Gundak Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 1st May 1878,

Mr. R. H. Rhind, Executive Engineer, First Grade is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Sone to the South-Western Circle, on special duty.

Mr. J. H. Toogood, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, reported his return from Madras Famine Relief Works, on the afternoon of the 22nd may 1878.

Advertisements.

Notice.

As Monday the 10th June will be an authorised Government Holiday, the Commissioners will sit on Tuesday the 11th instead of Monday the 10th to hear appeals against Assessments on primises situated within the district of the Town noted in the Margin.

North by Bowbazar Street, Lall Bazar St., Dalhousie Square and Fairlie Place.
South by Dhurrumtolla Street and Esplanade Row.
East by Circular Road, (Lower.)
West by River Hooghly.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation.

BIRTH.—The wife of Babu Surbeswar Mojumdar, Sudder Moonsiff of Mymensing was safely delivered of a son on the 24th May, 1878, at about 5½ P. M.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto „ 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto „ 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

A course of Theological Lectures will be commenced in connection with the Cathedral Mission College on Monday the 24th June.

Candidates are requested to apply to the Rev. E. K. Blumhardt, Christ Church Parsonage, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta.

VACCINATION.

Owing to the exceptional weather that we are now having the prevalence of small-pox which on the 1st of February was notified, as going to take place during March and April continues longer than was anticipated. If this weather should last the disease may be expected to extend its ravages into the cold season when it will rage as an epidemic.

To avert such a very serious calamity the strength of the Vaccine Establishmeut in the Northern Division of Calcutta has been much increased and a vigorous effort is being made to stamp out small-pox by vaccination. All educated men or those possessed of any influence, employers of labour and others interested are invited to assist in persuading all unprotected persons to be vaccinated.

In order to accomplish the end in view of discovering all unprotected persons room to room visitation will be necessary, and the hearty co-operation of the community is solicited to afford facilities for search.

As there is no danger of the disease suddenly assuming more alarming proportions than it has done during March and April, all panic on this account is to be deprecated, while with the object of providing against further great loss of life after next rains are over, the assistance of all classes of the residents of Calcutta is publicly invited. Extensive revaccination is for the present not encouraged, except in the immediate neighbourhood of cases of small-pox, while if such a measure as general revaccination should become necessary notice will be supplied to the Public in good time.

T. EDMONDSTON CHARLES, M. D.,
Supdt. General of Vaccination.
18*th May* 1878.

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
HINDU MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana,*
C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
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C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
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C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINODLA SEN, KOBIRAJ,
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THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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Invite attention to their stock of Hardware Machines and Tools.

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN INDIA, COMPRISING.

Steam Engines.	Garden Syringes.
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Flour Mills.	Hinks Hurricane Lanterns
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Chain ,,	Galvanized Wire netting
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DR. GHOSE'S
Oxygenine.

The long sought Specific Antidote for the most fatal poison of Asiatic CHOLERA.

When properly administered Oxygenine seldom fails to rescue 95 out of 100 cholera cases. That it is an infallible remedy for cholera patients, having blood still, is a fact established by more than one thousand trials.

Price per bottle, in tin case ... Rs. 2 8
„ dozen „ „ ... 25 0
Ask for a bottle with either English or Bengali pamphlet.

Sold, in Calcutta, by Messrs. Boncomb & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Messrs. Bonnerji & Co., Mirzapore Medical Hall, 26, Amherst Street; and in all other principal Medical Halls at Calcutta, Bhowanipore, Barahonagore and Dacca.

DR. GHOSE'S 'WATER PURIFIER' is also sold by the above medicine vendors. Price per bottle, capable of purifying about 64 native jugs of foulest water, is Re. 1, and per dozen Rs. 10.

Notice.

E & I enter into the quarter where a notice from me was wtinkling, like a morning star, another strucking light in the Colar, and column of our good Patriot enlightening like a vivid with the purport of reforming the Birmosobha to its constitutional basis, this change is, no doubt, productive from the new attainment of our Brimobid Dyjendur Nath Tagore, who, in our last audience, told me he was training with the tenours of Bedant Sashter, it is evident therefore, the salutary sobha, will more illuminate hence, and, will, nevertheless be on the point of being lost to make us squeeze the benefit from such a new standard of our eternal interest.

In the eve of the above being sent out I was favoured with a letter from the Shambazar Branch Sobha, but not finding it well intervened, and presided, I did not direct my steps to go towards it, but requested my Bedant student, and one of the Nyaik Bhuttacharjee, who daily attends on me, under the plea of hearing from me the mool granth named Adhatma Ramayna, which came to be unanimously said. This Pustuk can not be truly explained unless a man possesses the arts of Bedant, Upanishad Arabic, Pershian, Urdu, and Saxon, which are scattered over the body of the "said Pustuk" in the way of supplying the actual words, and unless such a man explains it, it cannot be correct." So that, both of whom proceeded to the Sobha, and the former soon came away and told me that they have much complained of the vice-versa which is overspread in the proceeding of nearly the whole Birmos. But I conjecture, the viscissitudary will not be attributed to the pursuation of Babu Debendur Nath Tagore, since he is bearing the burden of his father, and never to that of Babu Dyjendur Nath Tagore, who is bearing the burden of his father and grandfather, and both of whom appear to possess a thorough knowledge, added to that, the promise of it fully witnessed by their being entirely improved and in excessive, so that, to a man who is acquainted with the Adhatma biddya, may be distinguished by their living on destiny; would they love the worldly enjoyments, what could they do not do. However it is, a reformed Sobha ought to be established for them who are proceeding by their erroneous principles.

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BATHGATE & CO.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

This medicine, after repeated trials, has obtained the approbation of the entire faculty.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 4 cash ; Rs. 4-8 credit.

Corbyn's Phosphorus Pearls.

The beneficial results attending their use in cases of prostration from Sickness, or Overwork, Nervous Debility, or Exhaustion, from whatever cause arising, is attested by remarkable increase of nervous power, from the first day of administration, and by the enormous demand for them.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8 cash ; Rs. 2 credit.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

Recommended in cases of Mental Depression, Nervous Debility, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Neuralgia, and in all cases in which Phosphorus is of service.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3 cash ; Rs. 3-8 credit.

Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

An effectual remedy in all cases of General Debility, Indigestion, Prostration, and Emaciation. The natural appetite is restored, and digestion improved, whilst its peculiar tonic and bracing properties impart strength to the most feeble constitution. A tea spoonful in a wine-glassful of Sherry, half an hour before meals, will be found a most pleasant and appetising draught.

In bottles, Rs. 3 and 6 each.

B. & Co.'s Phosphorised Cod Liver Oil.

Recommended by the most eminent Physicians in Pulmonary Consumption and all wasting diseases.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 3

B. & Co.'s Chemical Food.

OR

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPATE OF IRON.

A useful and elegant Tonic, easily assimilated, and an admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets, Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

In bottles at Rs. 2 Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 each.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
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No More Pains!!!

THE

INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.
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☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it, without which none are genuine.

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The following is from an influential zemindar and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON &Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants : I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BROWN.

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora.

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS, Subordinate Judge.
Kaira Guzrath.

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